



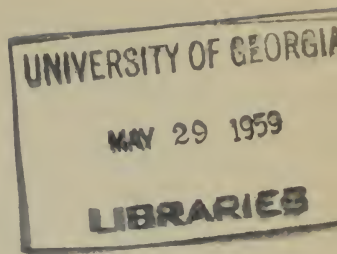
ANNUAL REPORT
of the DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
to the

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reprinted from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



THE YEAR 1958 for the National Park Service and the National Park System was marked by an unusual record of progress and accomplishment. In its second year, Mission 66 remained essentially on schedule, and with new and improved facilities and services coming rapidly into evidence, public approval and acclaim of this dynamic conservation and development program rose to new heights.

At least a part of this widespread approval was due to the emerging realization on the part of the American people that, despite the large-scale development of new and improved visitor facilities, the Mission 66 program actually is applying even more emphasis to the preservation undisturbed of the great wilderness areas of the national parks and monuments. As work on Mission 66 projects advanced it became more clearly evident to proponents of park conservation that the vast wilderness areas—as well as the sense of undisturbed wilderness essential to the full enjoyment of even the most visited parts of a national park—were being treated as a priceless resource to be zealously safeguarded and preserved.

During the 12-month period a total of \$65,701,300 was expended or obligated for some 736 construction projects, including new and improved campsites and visitor centers. At the same time private capital invested more than \$5,500,000 in the construction of public accommodations and related service facilities, increasing overnight capacities by approximately 1,800.

One of the most dramatic examples of the economy, efficiency, and adequacy of the Mission 66 approach to meeting the expanding needs of park improvement was provided by the Canyon Village development in Yellowstone National Park. There a new lodge, cabins, campgrounds, trailer court, visitor center and museum, store, service station, and other facilities were completed and in use at the end of the fiscal year. Completion of that project not only made overnight

accommodations available for nearly 4,000 visitors but also will make it possible to raze the old lodges and cabins from the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and begin the esthetically vital work of restoration and preservation there.

Similar projects—also designed to meet the needs of the ever-increasing numbers of park visitors—were completed at Colter Bay in Grand Teton National Park, in the Mather area of Grand Canyon National Park, and at Flamingo in Everglades National Park.

Other highlights of Mission 66 accomplishments during the fiscal year included completion of the Dinosaur Visitor Center; the completed development of Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, and Yorktown for full use during the year-long celebration of the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Jamestown colonists; completion of Stevens Canyon road in Mount Rainier, the East Side road in Grand Teton, and the Park Road in Everglades National Park; and the launching of the Ranger III, passenger boat to serve Isle Royale National Park.

In the last 3 months of the fiscal year added impetus was given to the program when contracting for new work was speeded up as part of the Administration's anti-recession program. During that period contracts amounting to almost \$34 million were let for work on roads, parkways, buildings, and other facilities.

One of the essential elements in the carrying forward of the work of Mission 66 is a broad and comprehensive legislative program. Under guidance of the Administration and the Department throughout fiscal year 1958, coordination and direction were provided by the National Park Service for such a program with notable results in the form of congressional action. For example, after many years an acceptable boundary was fixed for Everglades National Park. Exchange authority was obtained through which private lands in Olympic National Park may be acquired. The establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial was authorized to commemorate the successful crossing of the continent by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and National Park status was made possible for Petrified Forest National Monument.

Meanwhile other legislation pending in Congress at the end of the fiscal year would authorize establishment of national parks on Cape Cod, Mass., and Padre Island, Tex.; preservation of an undeveloped stretch of the Indiana Dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan as a national monument; transfer of Grant's Tomb in New York City to Federal ownership as a national memorial; and creation of a Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota.

Surveys of Pacific Coast and Great Lakes Shoreline

During the fiscal year marked progress was made on the shoreline surveys financed by donated funds. The master report for the Pacific Coast Seashore Survey was completed, with summary analysis of 75 areas. Separate reports were prepared for 7 coastal areas of major importance of which 3 have been given favorable consideration for national status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Field work for the recreation resource survey of the Great Lakes shoreline was largely completed, and the final report is scheduled to go to press by December 31. Reports have been prepared on 48 areas.

National Survey of Outdoor Recreation Resources

Work was initiated on a national inventory of existing parks and recreation areas and their facilities and of potential areas suitable for administration at various levels of government. The results of this inventory will be made available to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, established by congressional act in June 1958.

Historic Surveys Resumed

Two historical survey programs, begun in the 1930's but suspended since the beginning of World War II, were resumed during the fiscal year. One is the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. In this program the history of this country has been divided into a total of 21 themes, each theme covering a specific segment of history and pre-history on the continent. Work was started during the fiscal year on preparation of reports on historic sites and buildings of five of these periods of history. The second survey program resumed was the Historic American Building Survey. Through the student assistance program measured drawings were completed for many historic buildings not previously included in the survey. Drawings were finished on partially completed surveys remaining after suspension of the work in 1941.

Park Attendance

The upward curve in park attendance continued, though the rate of increase receded somewhat below the past 10-year cycle. In the calendar year 1957 there were 59,285,000 visitors, an increase of 7.9 percent over the 54,923,000 total recorded in 1956.



CAMPFIRE TALK.—Scenes of the National Parks and explanations of their scientific and historic wonders are unfolded by a National Park ranger at an illustrated campfire talk in Badlands National Monument. Mission 66 has enabled the Park Service to recruit more rangers and to expand its interpretive service to park visitors. *National Park Service Photo.*

Land Acquisition

During fiscal year 1958 a total of \$1,889,650 was made available for land acquisition, including \$400,500 from donations. Some 25,495 acres of inholdings were acquired by purchase, donation, and exchange for addition to 26 areas of the National Park System. Transfer of Federal lands added 256.19 acres to two areas.

Donations of lands included 367 acres from the Territory of Hawaii for Hawaii National Park; 2,261 acres from the State of North Carolina for Blue Ridge Parkway; 1,540 acres from the State of Tennessee and 63 acres from the State of Mississippi for Natchez Trace Parkway; 7.5 acres from the State of South Dakota for Mount Rushmore National Memorial; and 5.6 acres from the City of Richmond for Richmond National Battlefield Park. Other donations of lands by individuals added significant acreages to Acadia National Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, Colonial National Historical Park, Death Valley and Effigy Mounds National Monuments, Fort Caroline National Memorial, and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

Approximately 160 options were approved for acquisition of about 6,580 acres of land and interests in lands in 20 areas. Ten options, to

tating \$222,675 and covering 853.91 acres of land in six areas of the National Park System were processed for use with 1959 fiscal year land acquisition funds.

Concession Authorizations

Seven concession contracts were negotiated during the year. These called for construction programs at Mount McKinley and Grand Teton National Parks, and Blue Ridge Parkway, representing investments of about \$645,600.

Training Center

Both staff increases as Mission 66 progresses, and earlier retirements because of liberalized retirement legislation, have made it vitally necessary that new park rangers, historians, naturalists, and archeologists become soundly grounded early in their careers in Park Service history, policies, and practices. This requirement was recognized by the Congress in fiscal year 1957 when it approved the establishment of a training center for career-conditional uniformed employees at Yosemite National Park on a 3-year trial basis. During the past year this new institution conducted its first two intensive 3-month training courses. Each course enrolled 25 trainees, who received basic information and skills training in protection, interpretation, and visitor services, and as a result were considerably better qualified for their duties.

Special Observances

The outstanding celebration of the year was the Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown celebration commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent English settlement in the New World at Jamestown in 1607, the flowering of Virginia culture and statesmanship at Williamsburg on the eve of and during the Revolution, and the final winning of American independence at Yorktown, Va., in 1781. The celebration was marked by the opening of new National Park Service visitor centers and museums at Jamestown and Yorktown, by the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and many other distinguished visitors to Jamestown and Williamsburg, and by the reenactment of the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19. The State of Virginia cooperated by building replicas of the three ships that brought the first colonists to Jamestown and by reconstructing a full-scale likeness of James Fort at Glasshouse Point. The Jamestown Glasshouse Foundation, Inc., representing the American glassworkers and glass industry, re-

constructed and operated the Jamestown Glasshouse of 1608, one of the high points of interest of the entire celebration.

Secretary Fred A. Seaton was the principal speaker at the 34th annual establishment day celebration June 1 in Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. Dedication of the new visitor center was a significant part of that celebration.

Assistant Secretary Roger C. Ernst was the principal speaker at the dedication June 1 of the new visitor center in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah and Colorado.

Mountain Climbing

For the third successive year the peak of Mount McKinley, Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, remained unclimbed. Unlike previous years, Nature imposed a new obstacle which consisted of the spectacular movement of the Muldrow Glacier during the winter of 1956-57. This tremendous ice movement resulted in several large ice waves moving downward, erecting great seracs and an impasse for climbers using the conventional route. A party of eight climbers was turned back after spending 17 days on their attempted climb. Highest elevation reached was 8,500 feet, considerably less than half of the peak altitude of 20,320 feet.

Vandalism

One of the historic structures in the Death Valley area was destroyed during the year when vandals removed the evaporating vat and stack of the Eagle Borax Works. This was the first commercial effort to produce borax in Death Valley and the works was constructed in 1881 by Isadore Daunet. The vats were hauled nearly 300 miles across the desert, by wagons, from Los Angeles. Although the venture was not successful financially and closed down 1 year later it represented the spirit and physical effort that the early pioneers exerted to develop the mining industry.

Launching of Ranger III

Ranger III, the new 100-passenger motor vessel that will provide passenger-cargo service to Isle Royale National Park, Mich., from Houghton, Mich., was christened and launched in special ceremonies at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., on June 21, 1958. The celebration was sponsored by the firm that constructed the boat under a \$1,159,680 National Park Service contract.

Ranger III was scheduled to be placed in operation in fiscal year 1959, at which time the scenic beauty of Isle Royale National Park

will become more accessible to greater numbers of visitors. Transportation to the park in past seasons has been limited to a 16-passenger boat operated by the Park Service out of Houghton, Mich., and to privately owned vessels out of Grand Portage, Minn., and Copper Harbor, Mich. Service from the latter two points will continue. The new boat will make the 75-mile trip from the Michigan mainland to the park in approximately 5 hours as compared with the 7 hours required in the past.

Construction of the new vessel is one of a number of projects for development of the park under the Mission 66 program. Isle Royale National Park, containing more than 800 square miles of land and water, consists of some 200 islands in Lake Superior. Isle Royale, the largest, contains about 210 square miles.

PROGRESS ON MISSION 66

It has now become impossible to separate Mission 66 from the total National Park program. During the planning stage Mission 66 had an identity of its own. Today it is so integrated with the overall Service program that the words Mission 66 simply mean a total National Park program, full-scope, fast-moving, and conducted on a larger scale than ever before.

Thus all elements of the original Mission 66 plan, described in detail elsewhere in this report, demonstrated renewed and expanded activity. Numerous legislative matters in support of individual area Mission 66 programs were submitted to Congress.

With all prospectuses completed and approved, except for a few special cases, Mission 66 staff work in support of the overall program focused upon special problems and upon the improvement of the efficiency of the internal operations of the Service. Special studies of Yosemite Valley, Mesa Verde National Park, and National Capital Parks, were undertaken leading toward the solution of complex protection, use, and development problems. Studies were well advanced in the development of an improved organizational structure for the Service, and in the clarification and strengthening of the instruments of planning and administrative control.

New positions in the field service were filled, resulting in an immediate improvement of public services, a stronger defense and attack against forest fire, forest pests, and other destructive agents, and more adequate maintenance of park facilities.

In an attempt to attract a higher quality of new recruits in the increasingly competitive field of park planning, park administration, protection, and interpretation, booklets describing the employment opportunities in the National Park System were prepared and will be issued in time for next year's recruitment season.

In the field of public information, in addition to numerous press releases and the release of the fourth of a series of tape-recorded slide-illustrated programs on Mission 66, the Staff prepared and released a leaflet Mission 66 in Action reporting the first year of progress, and an illustrated brochure entitled The National Park Wilderness. Both publications were published through the generosity of the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. The latter publication defines the protection and preservation responsibilities of the Service, reviews the record of the past, and points out how these responsibilities will continue to be met in the future under the Mission 66 program. This publication is regarded by the Service as a very important interpretation of wilderness preservation policy for the guidance of the Service, as well as for the information of the general public.

INTERPRETATION

The National Park Service, through its various interpretive programs, makes a substantial contribution to the conservation movement in America. Through interpretation, park visitors gain understanding of nature's workings and of our country's history. Knowledge of nature and the past promotes thoughtful consideration of the present and the future. Through this understanding and consideration the cause of conservation is served.

It is seldom realized what a potent force the parks and monuments are in the teaching of conservation. The millions who participate in the interpretive programs learn the lessons of conservation in the best possible setting. Fortunately, through Mission 66, the interpretive programs are developing rapidly to meet the ever-increasing demands for such services in the areas of the National Park System.

Services to Public

The steady increase in the number of visitors receiving interpretive services was continued during the year. In every category of interpretive services the number of park visitors served was greater than in previous years. In the calendar year 1957 the number of visitors who participated in trips conducted by naturalists and historians rose to 2,404,474. Nearly seven and a half million persons heard talks given by Park Service personnel and more than 25,000,000 were assisted by various forms of self-guiding devices. While all of these figures represented substantial visitor participation increases throughout the park areas, the greatest increase occurred in the number of talks given and attendance at the talks in historical-archeological areas.

Visitor Centers

A vital element of the park interpretive programs is the visitor center. It represents the hub of interpretive and informational services for that part of the park where it is located. In the visitor center the park visitor learns what to do and what to see. Exhibits explain the features or events that make the park of national significance.

During the fiscal year a total of eight new visitor centers were completed and opened to the public; 18 others were in various stages of construction, and plans were in preparation for still others.

Using a variety of media, each visitor center is designed to tell those parts of the park story which can best be treated at a central location. Colorful panels, models, specimens, dioramas, and audio-visual devices are skillfully employed to tell the story in an accurate and interesting manner.

A unique exhibit is found in the newly completed visitor center at Dinosaur National Monument. The story told here is about dinosaurs and their world, but visitors are also interested in watching men work in the fossil quarry. Consequently, almost every day a paleontologist and his crew may be found at work there. At no other place in the world can a park visitor have the thrilling experience of watching men uncover the fossil bones of long extinct animals.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

The introduction given the visitor to the park areas by the new visitor centers was supplemented in 1958 by a new approach to the development of more effective roadside and trailside interpretive facilities.

Teams were established to work together in planning the roadside and trailside exhibits and signs so that these devices would be carefully coordinated with other interpretive facilities of the parks. These teams included a park interpreter, a landscape architect, and a representative of the Museums Exhibit Planning Teams.

Results of their work can be seen in the roadside interpretative plans completed, typical of which were those for the Flamingo Road, Everglades National Park, and in the Richmond National Battlefield Park. Work was well advanced on a number of other similar projects.

Audio-Visual Planning and Installation

Significant further progress was made during the year in the use of audio-visual equipment to supplement personal interpretive serv-

ices for visitors in the parks. With the assistance of the Audio-Visual Committee, the Chief Naturalist gave special attention to a program for coordination of audio-visual planning and installation with new building projects. Emphasis also was placed on acquainting equipment manufacturers with Park Service interpretive programs, and on the accomplishment of major installations by contract. Significant among contract installations were the fully automatic slide projectors with synchronized sound installed in the two new visitor centers at Colonial National Historical Park.

Museum Program

The Western Museum Laboratory, which had been closed at the approach of World War II, was reestablished in San Francisco in the old United States Mint Building. Like the Eastern Museum Laboratory in Washington, it builds exhibits for the new facilities being constructed under Mission 66. Its first assignment was the preparation of exhibits for the Quarry Visitor Center, Dinosaur National Monument.

NEW JAMESTOWN VISITOR CENTER.—This new structure on the grounds of historic Jamestown Island was completed under the Mission 66 program in time for the 1957 celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English colony's founding in America. Hundreds of thousands of visitors came to the new center for information during the year.



At the same time, during the year, the Eastern Museum Laboratory completed new exhibits for a total of 10 park areas, and construction was under way on exhibits for 14 additional areas.

In addition, the Museum Planning Teams attached to the Eastern and Western Laboratories assisted park areas with museum planning programs and with preservation of their collections.

Of significance during the year was a revision of the National Park Service museum records system, designed to preserve more efficiently the scientific and historical collections in its care. As a part of the new program, each region appointed a museum curator to assist park staffs in bringing records up to date and work on the revising and updating of records was gotten under way in more than three-fourths of the parks. A Museum Records Handbook was issued, and hundreds of valuable museum specimens were added to accountability records. At the same time, considerable progress was made in bringing accession records up to date. At the close of the fiscal year, the detailed cataloging of individual specimens was in progress in many park areas.

Research

The research program was widened and accelerated during the fiscal year, with a number of significant and tangible results. A project was inaugurated at Harpers Ferry National Monument to collect and collate all available data on the appearance and history of the town, the armory, and the arsenal. Archeological and historical investigations begun in 1957 at Fort McHenry National Monument continued through 1958. Archeological and historical salvage operations continued in many of the major reservoir areas throughout the United States. A new archeological salvage program was inaugurated in the Upper Colorado River Basin where many heretofore unknown archeological sites were found in the Glen Canyon Reservoir and Navajo Indian Reservoir areas.

Important progress was made in the restoration of Independence Hall, with the removal of much paint from interior and exterior woodwork and the repair of exposed areas. In this connection, architectural investigation of the Tower Room produced valuable knowledge about the original carvings of the 1750's.

In natural history, a broad spectrum of studies was carried on. A research conference in Everglades outlined needed studies and several were gotten under way. Continuous studies of Blue Glacier in Olympic were effected. Detailed studies were made of Yellowstone thermal areas and Mammoth Cave siltation. A program of Alpine Wilderness research was initiated, as was a similar project of research on the biology of the United States Virgin Islands.

Wildlife

A significant advance in the conduct of basic wildlife research in the National Park System was made during the fiscal year. The Division of Interpretation was given specific responsibilities for developing the biological research program by stepping up Service-conducted investigations and encouraging cooperative research by qualified scientists and established research institutions. Similarly, the Division of Ranger Activities was given specific and increased responsibilities for the protection and management of biological resources. Coordination of these activities will provide the greater attention required if the fish and wildlife and other animals of the National Park System are to be adequately preserved for public enjoyment.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

As park visitation set new records and the Mission 66 program moved into high gear, public interest in the National Park System was reflected in an unprecedented demand for factual reports and publications dealing with the 180 areas of the System.

To meet this demand the Service produced some 12,000,000 free informational publications for distribution in the parks and to respond to inquiries from all over the United States and many foreign lands. The Washington Office alone responded to 55,000 inquiries for information.

Supplementing the free informational program was the publication of handbooks on the historical significance and natural history of park areas, and the scientific findings of researchers in the parks. During the year four new handbooks—Theodore Roosevelt and the Badlands, Dinosaur Quarry, Scotts Bluff, and Montezuma Castle—were added to the series and the Hopewell Village Historical Handbook was revised. These handbooks are sold by the Superintendent of Documents for a modest price. During the year nearly 500,000 Park Service publications were sold.

The informational program was strengthened during the year by the assignment of Regional Publications Officers to each of the five Regional Offices with the primary assignment of improving the quality and timeliness of service publications.

The public was kept informed of the progress of Mission 66 through releases issued by the Washington Office concerning events of national interest. Park Superintendents issued informative releases on developments in their areas. Individual assistance was given numerous writers for magazines, newspapers, radio, and television stations and motion picture companies.

Staffing

Mission 66 provides for additional interpretive personnel in the parks and monuments. In the past year a total of 39 new permanent interpretive positions was filled by naturalists, historians, and archeologists. These men, and the larger numbers of seasonal personnel, accounted for the increased visitor services rendered in 1958, and enabled the National Park Service better to meet its responsibilities to ever increasing numbers of park visitors.

Commissions Established

Important celebration commissions established during the year pursuant to congressional acts included the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission, and the Abraham Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

OPERATIONS

Following a study of the organizational structure of the Division, designed to promote more efficient operation, the protection functions of the Branch of Conservation and Protection became the Division of Ranger Activities, with the Maintenance Section of that Branch remaining in the Operations Division as the Branch of Maintenance. As reorganized, the Division was enabled more effectively to administer programing, concessioner management, land acquisition, and maintenance activities.

Despite increased pressures, construction programing during the fiscal years was more effective than ever before, large quantities of inholdings were eliminated, many additional visitor accommodations were provided, and physical facilities were preserved and improved.

Legislation

Fulfillment of Mission 66 requires a broad and successful legislative program. Coordination and direction were provided for this program during the year and weeks before Congress adjourned, 18 items had been enacted in the second session. The financial restrictions which hampered administration of Virgin Islands National Park were removed. After many years an acceptable boundary was fixed for Everglades National Park. Exchange authority was obtained through which private lands in Olympic National Park may be acquired. The establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial was authorized to commemorate the successful crossing of the continent by the Lewis

and Clark Expedition. National Park status was made possible for Petrified Forest National Monument. The authority to grant concession contracts for periods up to 20 years was increased to a maximum of 30 years, thus assisting concessioners in financing large scale visitor accommodations called for by Mission 66.

New Program Adjustment Form

A special form was prepared and used for all development program adjustments. This form provides all data necessary for review and approval of program adjustments in a uniform and documentary manner. The new procedure is quicker and more efficient than the old memorandum system.

Accelerated Development Program

With the objective of strengthening employment, development projects proposed for execution in fiscal year 1959 were reviewed and those for which plans were well developed or required very little plan preparation were advanced to fiscal year 1958. Procedures were established for rapid handling of plan approvals and contract awards to facilitate getting the maximum number of projects under way. Net result was the awarding of contracts for 39 roads and trails projects, 9 parkways projects and 58 buildings and utilities projects. Roads and trails and parkways projects were financed by advancing contract authority in the amount of \$14,765,500. Buildings and utilities projects were financed on a loan basis to the extent of 1958 projects which could not be accomplished this fiscal year.

Program Meeting

Improved programing methods and procedures were developed at a meeting of all field programs officers held in Washington early in June. This was the first meeting of this group since establishment of the Branch of Programs in 1954.

Discussions at the meeting produced a beneficial exchange of ideas on such specific problems as (1) progress on accomplishment of projects in the current fiscal year program; (2) program adjustments to meet emergency situations; and (3) progress in the formulation of firm advance programs for study purposes and as an aid in preparing advance planning data, thus assuring better quality project data.

Concession Authorizations

Seven concession contracts were negotiated during the year. These called for construction programs at Mount McKinley and Grand Teton

National Parks, and Blue Ridge Parkway, representing investments of about \$645,600. Highlights in this field were conclusion of contracts with Mount McKinley National Park Company to operate McKinley Park Hotel and related facilities in Mount McKinley, and Virginia Peaks of Otter Company to install and operate facilities on the northern portion of Blue Ridge Parkway which resulted from a prospectus issued last year.

Prospectuses

Three prospectuses were issued soliciting offers for operation of facilities at Lake Mead, Olympic, and National Capital Parks. No contracts have yet been negotiated as a result, although offers have been received in response to the National Capital Parks prospectus.

Concessioners' Improvements

The New Canyon Village concessioner development in Yellowstone was dedicated August 31, 1957, representing an investment in excess of \$6,000,000. A new concession building and an employee dormitory at Mount Rushmore, costing about \$700,000, were dedicated August 25, 1957. Lodge type accommodations, a trailer village and cafeteria were completed by Fred Harvey at the Mather area of Grand Canyon. The Everglades Park Company development in Everglades National Park, consisting of overnight accommodations, restaurant and lounge, and marine facilities at Flamingo, costing about \$900,000, was completed. Also, concessioner construction and improvement programs were completed at Mammoth Cave, Big Bend, Carlsbad Caverns, Crater Lake, Glacier, Isle Royale, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Shenandoah, Bryce Canyon, and Yosemite National Parks, Canyon de Chelly and Statue of Liberty National Monuments, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Cape Hatteras National Seashore, with investments totaling about \$1,332,609. Major construction programs were also undertaken at Yosemite by Yosemite Park and Curry Company and Degnan, Donohoe, Inc.

Concession Booklet and Reports

A new and popular booklet, Visitor Accommodations in Areas Administered by the National Park Service, was published; a report on the review of concessions and special use permits for service operations in National Capital Parks was submitted to the Secretary; an interim report on additional overnight accommodations planned under Mission 66 was submitted to the Assistant Secretary; and a study of the

feasibility of constructing and operating overnight facilities at high elevations in Mount Rainier, being financed by Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., was commenced by a private firm.

Special Uses of Park Lands

The majority of special use permits issued during the past year continued to be for agricultural use of small parcels of land to maintain historical and rural scenes, for access facilities from private lands to park roads, and for utility lines.

The number of requests for information on prospecting and mining in national parks and monuments and vacation cabin sites in national recreation areas remained about the same as in previous years.

Water Resources and Water Rights

Testimony concerning water use and needs in the 21 Service areas in the Lower Colorado River Basin was presented in May 1958, in the Federal intervention in the suit between Arizona and California before the Supreme Court. Condemnation of the Saratoga Springs Tract of 160 acres and appurtenant springs and water rights at Death Valley National Monument and of private interests, including wells and springs, on 24,699.22 acres in the southwest portion of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was completed after several years of effort to identify owners and define interests. The suits were filed as a friendly move to clear title.

Maintenance

A study, fundamentally engineering in character, was made to consider the feasibility and practicability of providing year-round service for visitors to Yellowstone National Park. The study group was composed of a representative from the State Highway Department of Colorado; a consultant, formerly with the California State Highway Department; a representative from the American Automobile Association of Denver; and a representative from the Bureau of Public Roads, as well as Service personnel. Highway Department representatives from Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming participated in the study as observers. The Snow Survey Committee concluded that while it was possible to keep interior roads and entrances open on a year-round basis, this was not practical since estimated potential maximum load was only 140 vehicles a day during the winter. The Committee recommended target dates of November 1 and May 1 for closing and opening, except in the case of the Cooke

City-Red Lodge road where their recommendation was October 15 and June 1. The findings of the Committee have been endorsed and approved as target dates for subsequent years.

ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations

The Service's financial position was further strengthened through increased appropriations for 1958, the second year of the Mission 66 program. A comparison of the 1958 appropriations with those for 1957 is as follows:

Appropriation item	1957 fiscal year	1958 fiscal year	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and protection.....	\$11,562,000	\$14,150,000	+\$2,588,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	10,158,000	11,600,000	+1,442,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,250,000	1,330,000	+80,000
Construction.....	15,250,000	17,400,000	+2,150,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,800,000	31,000,000	+1,200,000
Total cash appropriations.....	68,020,000	75,480,000	+7,460,000
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeds or is less than cash appropriation).....	-6,300,000	+15,765,500	+22,065,500
Total new obligational authority.....	61,720,000	91,245,500	29,525,500

Of the total increase in cash appropriations, about \$1,140,000 was for contributions to the United States Civil Service Retirement Fund as authorized by Public Law 854 approved July 31, 1956. The increase of \$29,525,500 in total new obligational authority includes \$14,765,500 of 1959 fiscal year contract authorization, as provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956, which was advanced for obligation during 1958 as an economy stimulating measure. This advance enabled the Service to get under way during the last quarter of the fiscal year the greatest amount of construction work that has ever been gotten under way during any comparable period in its history.

Program for Improvement in Financial Management

Continued progress was made throughout the year in the prosecution of the Service's plan for improvement in financial management. Work continued on development of the new accounting manual which is now about 90 percent complete and which is being used throughout the Service in draft form. A significant improvement in financial management was realized during the year from operations under the new accounting system, particularly in accounting control over

the accelerated construction programs. Another item worthy of mention in the Financial Management Improvement program was completion of a study to determine what changes, if any, in the Service's budget structure were necessary to synchronize it to the fullest extent possible with the organizational structure. The study was completed and at the close of the fiscal year recommendations resulting from it, which we feel will bring about substantial improvement in the Service's budget and accounting operations, were being considered by the Department.

Completion of Visitor Fee Study

During the year the study of the Service's visitor fee system, which was commenced in 1955 in accordance with a recommendation of the Organization and Management Survey but which was suspended prior to completion, was resumed and completed. Recommendations for changes in the fee system were submitted for the Secretary's consideration.

Employment Development

The Service's 18th General Administration Training Course was conducted in April in Santa Fe, N. Mex., for 27 selected Region Three men.

Various improvements in the Service's training program were developed, including an employee training record form and a requirement for counseling employees to encourage their self-development through additional training or lateral transfer.

Classification and Wage Matters

The most noteworthy development in this area was the approval of new position classification standards for park rangers, replacing standards dating from 1948. Based on the new standards, nearly nine-tenths of all park ranger positions have been up-graded, thus putting the Service in a much more favorable position for recruiting and retaining high-caliber men as park rangers.

Also, the Service participated successfully in the newly inaugurated voluntary program for the coordination of wage surveys among Federal agencies.

Recruitment

Reflecting widespread changes in economic conditions, we experienced throughout the Service a tremendous increase in applications



BEFORE AND AFTER.—Above, the historic Beauregard House in Chalmette National Historical Park, near New Orleans, La., as it appeared before reconstruction got underway under the Mission 66 program of the National Park Service. The restored mansion as dedicated as a park visitor center and headquarters on May 18, 1958, is shown below.



for seasonal positions and for positions not requiring extensive training or experience. Architects, landscape architects, and engineers as well as biologists, archeologists, and stenographers, continued to be in short supply.

Employee Relations

Our participation in the Department's incentive awards program received a great deal of attention from top management in Washington and throughout the Service. Participation rate markedly exceeded 1957 accomplishments with respect to cash awards for superior performance and at least equaled 1957 with respect to suggestions and honor awards. The Service's recommendation of a Conservation Service Award for the Jamestown Glass House Foundation, Inc., was approved by the Secretary.

New Branch Established

Through consolidation of the functions of the Branch of Office Services and the property management functions of the Branch of Finance, a Branch of Property and Records Management was established in the Division of Administration. This change puts greater emphasis organizationally on staff responsibility for property and paper work management functions, which, we believe, is a step in the right direction, although more remains to be done. The Branch is broken down into Property Management, Records Management, and General Services Sections.

Property Management

In the property management field, special attention has been given to the preparation of material for the property management portions of the National Park Service Administrative Manual and to a handbook on purchasing and contracting. A Museum Records Handbook was written, published, and placed in use and substantial headway has been made in establishing satisfactory museum specimen records. At the year's end, consideration was being given to the application of automatic data processing techniques to property accounting.

Records Management

The Records Management Section has been assigned the responsibility for coordinating and directing the revision of the National Park Service Administrative Manual as part of our directives management program. Notwithstanding personnel limitations, encouraging progress is being made in that field as well as in forms, reports, and correspondence management. Much progress has been made throughout the Service during the year in the field of paper work management, including records scheduling and disposition.

General Services

Both the Mail and File Units of the General Services Section were reorganized to provide more effective and efficient operations required to keep abreast of the increasing volume of work resulting from the expanding programs of the Service. A physical inventory of all Washington Office nonexpendable property was undertaken and completed by the Supply Unit with the cooperation of all offices. One additional position was authorized for the General Services Section during the year, modern equipment was installed, and improved methods adopted. Operations reached a higher level of efficiency and further improvement is dependent on authorization for the employment of several additional people.

Orientation and Refresher Courses

A more thorough and uniform training program for clerical and stenographic personnel was undertaken and an instructor's guide is being prepared to assist in the continuing training of this important occupational group.

Correspondence Handbook

Correspondence instructions are being revised and put into handbook form for ready reference by personnel concerned with correspondence preparation. The job was nearing completion as the year ended.

Visitor-Accident Fatalities

With an increase of 7.9 percent in the number of visitors in the calendar year 1957, there was a decrease of 14 percent in the number of visitor-accident fatalities. Motor vehicles and drownings continued as the two leading causes of visitor-accident fatalities.

Motor Boats

Activity increased during the year on small boat safety. As a result of the report of the Bonner Committee, a National Conference on Small Boat Safety was called by the United States Coast Guard to which the Service sent two representatives.

Special Training Course for Employees

Through the cooperation of the Coast Guard, arrangements were made for eight employees of the National Park Service to be given training to enable them to examine applicants for licenses to operate motor boats carrying passengers for hire on nonnavigable waters in areas administered by the Service.

Organization

The Branch of Safety has been handling both employee and visitor safety for many years. In an effort to carry out the responsibilities more efficiently, a study was made during the year to reorganize the Branch of Safety and allow more time for the program of employee safety. The Chief Safety Officer as Vice Chairman of the Department Safety Council has been cooperating with the Department in its employee safety program.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

General

The construction programs of the National Park Service during the 1958 fiscal year involved a cash availability for all purposes, including previous year carry-over balances and advances of contractual authority, of \$72,223,431. Of this amount approximately 96 percent had been obligated at the close of the fiscal year. This accomplishment involved the award of approximately 540 individual construction contracts and the completion of many day labor projects.

In addition, to meet the design and construction demands of the extremely diversified and extensive program without expansion of the design office forces, approximately 27 contracts for professional architectural and engineering services were entered into with commercial firms or individuals.

The optimum use of services available under cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Health Service, and the United States Forest Service was continued, as were the student assistant and trainee programs.

Roads and Trails

Major road projects totaling \$25,750,000 were started. Completed projects amounted to 175 miles at a cost of \$9,728,000. The sum of \$5,626,000 for additional work was obligated prior to June 30 raising the total work under construction to \$32,142,000. Of this, 1959 fiscal year projects accounted for \$8,800,000 which were obligated or advertised for obligation by June 30, through advance contract authorization.

Completion of the final stages of construction on three park routes opened 76.5 miles of new roadway to the public, namely, the Stevens Canyon Road, 18.5 miles, in Mount Rainier National Park, the 21-mile East Side Highway in Grand Teton National Park, and the Park Road, 37 miles in Everglades National Park. Grading and base construction on the 20-mile gap on the trans-mountain Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park was placed under contract. Reconstruction of the Kings Canyon Route, 8.8 miles serving the Cedar Grove area and the Copper Creek trailhead was completed.

Parkways

Parkways construction reached its greatest volume since 1933. A \$16 million contract authorization was provided by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and an accelerated program begun in April. Programed were \$6,515,800 for the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia, \$1,031,300 for the Foothills Parkway in Tennessee, \$3,528,000 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Maryland and Virginia, \$4,478,900 for the Natchez Trace Parkway in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, \$146,000 for the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway in Washington, D. C., and \$300,000 for advance planning. These funds were concentrated to provide additional public service facilities and to close gaps in parkway construction to permit continuous travel on the Blue Ridge Parkway between Roanoke, Va., and Asheville, N. C., and between Balsam Gap, N. C., and Great Smoky Mountains National Park; on the Natchez Trace Parkway between Tupelo, Miss., and Jackson, Miss., and extensions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Spout Run to the Central Intelligence headquarters at Langley, Va.

On June 30, contracts totaling approximately \$29,212,000 were in process under the Bureau of Public Roads program, including 125 miles of paving, 108 miles of grading and base course, 42 bridges, 29 grade separations, tunnel lining, slope stabilization, and guardwalls.

Parkway contracts totaling approximately \$4,400,000 on 16 major projects including 23 miles of grading, 9 bridges and grade separations, guardwalls, and guardrails were completed.

Advisory service was provided to the State Highway Departments of Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Missouri, for field studies of the proposed Great River Road along the Mississippi River.

Buildings

The building construction program alleviated to some extent critical shortages of facilities for visitors in the following National Parks and Monuments: Visitor centers were completed at Flamingo, Everglades; Organ Pipe Cactus, Andrew Johnson, Craters of the Moon, Chalmette, Dinosaur; Colter Bay, Grand Teton; and Canyon, Yellowstone. Visitor centers are under construction at Abraham Lincoln, Hopewell Village; Dickey Ridge, Shenandoah; Pipestone, Moores Creek, Badlands, Mammoth Cave, Theodore Roosevelt, Bryce Canyon, Fort Union, Aztec Ruins, Petrified Forest, Saguaro, Richmond Battlefield; Eielson, Mount McKinley; and Grand Teton. Plans are in preparation for visitor centers at Gettysburg, Wright Brothers, and Cumberland Gap. The visitor center at Death Valley is being constructed in collaboration with the State of California which is sharing the cost and providing museum facilities.

Restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings included the home of Andrew Johnson; the Schuyler House, Saratoga; structures at Appomattox Courthouse, Hopewell Village, Chalmette, Fort Laramie, Independence, and Harpers Ferry.

The recording program of the Historic American Building Survey was resumed in the 1958 fiscal year after being suspended since the beginning of World War II. Through the student assistant program measured drawings were completed for many historic buildings in Service custody not previously included in the Survey. Drawings were finished on partially completed surveys remaining after suspension of the work in 1941. A supplement to the Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress is nearing completion which will list the surveys received subsequent to its publication in March 1941. The Service is collaborating with the American Institute of Architects in its Historic American Buildings Inventory and is contributing to and participating in research and experimentation with Ohio State University in recording buildings through photogrammetry, a process of obtaining measured drawings of building elevations and interiors from photographs.

The employee housing program during the year provided for 136 new permanent dwelling units and 53 seasonal units. This compares favorably with 101 permanent and 47 seasonal for the preceding year and 121 permanent and 57 seasonal units programed in 1959.

Other major items constructed were comfort stations in campgrounds, utility buildings, and administration buildings. Additional overnight accommodations, housekeeping cabins, and shelters are under contract at Isle Royale National Park.

The concessioners in Big Bend, Yosemite, Everglades, and other National Parks are adding facilities to better serve the visitors and keep up with the Mission 66 program.

Utilities and Miscellaneous Structures

Continued progress in the development, improvement, and augmentation of utilities and miscellaneous structures and facilities is reflected by the following general statistics:

NEW VISITOR CENTER, DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This unique structure built against the side of a cliff in which are entombed fossil bones of hundreds of dinosaurs, was dedicated as a Mission 66 project in June 1958. Visitors can view the embedded fossil bones of the prehistoric creatures while watching scientists at work recovering the remains in the fabulous dinosaur quarry



There was a net gain of approximately 1450 camp sites in 47 of our campgrounds, including newly developed campgrounds and additions to existing campgrounds. Work was completed on 61 water system and 43 sewer system projects involving a net increase in available water storage of about 8,161,000 gallons, all representing a capital investment of approximately \$3,110,000.

Work completed under the minor road and trail program cost approximately \$1,800,000. It included the completion of approximately 5.8 miles of new road, 5.9 miles of stage construction on additional new roads, and reconstruction work on approximately 19.3 miles of old roads. In addition, work was completed on 3.3 miles of new trails and reconstruction on 13.3 miles of existing trails.

The loan of two LCU's for use as free, State operated ferry boats at Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area was negotiated with the Navy along with the loan of an LCVP for administration and protection on Fontana Lake in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Corps of Engineers transferred several hundred feet of aluminum bridge sections for urgently needed trail bridge replacements at Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah National Parks.

Approximately 21 communication systems were converted from Government to commercial operations and maintenance. A new power generation and distribution system for the headquarters and Rock Harbor Lodge areas of Isle Royale National Park was completed and negotiations were well advanced to bring commercial power and telephone service to Yellowstone National Park.

The 165-foot all steel passenger and freight vessel to serve Isle Royale National Park was launched on June 21, and a contract awarded for the deep water dock to serve it at Rock Harbor Lodge was to be completed during the summer.

The Chief Engineer participated in Operation Alert, 1957 and 1958 under a preplanned decentralized emergency operations organization coordinated with the departmental program.

Master Plans

Master plans were kept well ahead of construction programs so that the work could be thoroughly coordinated with other divisions of the Service. A study was made to assure the close integration of the Master Plan Development Outlines and the Mission 66 prospectuses. This will greatly facilitate the operation of the construction and development programs. A total of 290 master plan drawings was approved, and 168 preliminary studies were prepared and reviewed.

RECREATION RESOURCE PLANNING

Park System Planning

A long-range National Park System Plan was begun as part of the Mission 66 program. This plan for the orderly rounding out of an adequate system of nationally significant areas in appropriate classifications is to be completed by 1961. It will help to chart the way for selecting and preserving, while still available, outstanding scenic, scientific, and historic areas so that the Nation's future park needs may be fulfilled.

New Areas Established

The site of Fort Clatsop, near Astoria, Oreg., winter camp of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was authorized to be established as a national memorial by the act of May 29, 1958. Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona was authorized as a national park by the act of March 28, 1958. The park status becomes effective when inholdings are acquired.

New Areas Proposed

Legislation pending in Congress would authorize establishment of national parks on Cape Cod, Mass., and Padre Island, Tex.; preservation of an undeveloped stretch of the Indiana dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan as a national monument; and transfer of Grant's Tomb in New York City to Federal ownership as a national memorial. Other pending legislation would create a Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota. A small tract there is now a national historic site in non-Federal ownership.

Designation of the old United States Mint building in San Francisco as a national historic site is being considered by the Secretary. The General Services Administration has agreed to transfer the building to the custody of the National Park Service when renovation of the new Mint building is completed.

Russell Cave in Alabama, rich in evidences of early man, was formally offered by the National Geographic Society as a national monument. The Society is completing acquisition of the land needed for such monument purposes.

A full-scale study was made of the possible preservation of Fort Bowie, historic Arizona army post, as a national monument. Preservation of the Kinishba Ruin in Arizona as a national monument was also studied in preparation for discussions with Apache Tribal Coun-

cil and Bureau of Indian Affairs representatives. Investigations were continued to ascertain what grassland areas remain available for possible preservation as specimens of America's once-vast prairies.

An extensive area of the glacial moraines of Wisconsin has been suggested as a possible unit of the National Park System, and studies of it have been authorized.

Area Abolishment

On November 1, 1957, the Millerton Lake National Recreation Area was officially transferred to the State of California for administration.

Boundary Adjustments

During fiscal year 1958 Congress authorized additions to Whitman and Fort Frederica National Monuments, a land exchange at Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and conveyance to Tennessee of land at Shiloh National Military Park for highway use. Small additions to Tumacacori and Fort Vancouver National Monuments were authorized by Presidential proclamation. A major enlargement of Fort Vancouver has been recommended. Enacted by Congress and signed July 2, 1958, by the President was a bill designating new boundaries for Everglades National Park, thus resolving many long standing boundary problems there.

Bills introduced in Congress during the past fiscal year would provide administrative sites outside park boundaries at Yosemite and Mount Rainier National Parks; authorize a land exchange at Vicksburg National Memorial Park, and permit the use of Federal funds to acquire additions to Antietam National Battlefield Site and Chalmette National Historical Park. Other bills would permit the Secretary to procure additional land for Edison Laboratory National Monument and would transfer two federally owned tracts to Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

The President has been asked to add two islands to Fort Pulaski National Monument by proclamation; other proposals would add lands to Capitol Reef National Monument and adjust boundaries of Arches National Monument. Material enlargement of Cabrillo National Monument is proposed. The National Park Service applied to the Bureau of Land Management for withdrawal of a site for Katmai National Monument headquarters.

Advisory and Consultative Assistance

On 447 occasions, State and local agencies in 47 States were furnished assistance on a variety of problems. Of particular significance

was assistance to Arizona, Colorado, and Utah in planning for their first statewide park systems and to several other States in similar long-range planning programs. In addition, assistance was given to the Fish and Wildlife Service in planning for recreation use of three areas and to three Indian tribes on recreation-area planning and development.

The scope and value of Service assistance was substantially increased by the addition of an experienced Interpretive Specialist to advise on development and operation of interpretive programs

Park Practice Program

Numerous "bouquet" letters and word-of-mouth commendations from Federal, State, and local park and recreation authorities indicate the increasing value of the publications issued under this program. Over 600 subscribers now receive the three publications issued by the National Conference on State Parks under this cooperative program, namely, Design sheets illustrating park and recreation structures, Guideline sheets dealing with policy, planning, development, and other aspects of park administration, and Grist, an illustrated bi-monthly information letter on operation, time and money-saving devices and methods, etc. Additionally, nearly 2,500 copies of Grist are sent to full subscribers who receive multiple copies and to others who subscribe only to this publication.

Disposal of Real Property

The Service investigated and reported on 41 applications submitted by the States and their political subdivisions to General Services Administration to acquire a total of 1,996 acres of Federal surplus real properties for park, recreation, and historical monument purposes. A total of 172 such properties involving 33,948 acres has been investigated since they first became available in 1948. Enforcement of compliance with the conditions in the deeds for a period of 20 years has increased each year since 1948, until now the Service has such responsibility on 116 properties involving 24,223 acres. The Service also reported to the Bureau of Land Management on 38 applications by State and local agencies to lease or purchase public domain lands for park and recreation use.

Landscapes of Alaska—Their Geologic Evolution

This handsomely illustrated 146-page book, prepared by staff members of the Geological Survey, edited by Howel Williams, and pub-

lished by the University of California Press, is the latest of the series of reports on the Service's Alaska Recreation Survey which was initiated in 1950 as an integral part of the Department's Alaska program. The publication reveals to the lay reader an understanding and appreciation of the geological evolution and significance of Alaska's magnificent scenic resources.

State Park Statistics—1957

This 32-page processed edition reveals 2,216 State parks and related types of recreation areas embracing over 5 million acres; expenditures of \$32 million for lands and capital improvements and \$42 million for operation and maintenance; 6,302 year-round and 9,141 seasonal employees; and more than 216 million attendance, nearly 15 million of whom were overnight visitors.

Regional and Basin-Wide Recreation Surveys

Major investigations of the recreation potentialities of river basins were conducted in the Missouri, Delaware, and Columbia Basins, and in the northwestern California region. The year marked the termination of a 3-year survey to provide a recreation land-use master plan for the Department on reclamation withdrawn lands along the Lower Colorado River, covering about 250 miles from Davis Dam to the Mexican border.

The report on the Missouri River Basin-Wide Recreation Survey has been accepted by the Inter-Agency Committee and recommended for publication. The report on recreation resources of northwestern California was completed and sent to print.

Preparatory to development of long-range recreation resource planning reports, field work was begun on surveys in Alaska, under contract for a special study, and in Hawaii, through joint investigation by Service personnel and the Territorial Planning Office in Hawaii. A contract was signed for a similar survey of the Virgin Islands.

Recreation Research

Special studies, made under contract for the Service, included a pilot study of outdoor recreation activities and preferences of the population living in the region of the Delaware River Basin; a study to determine the trends in extra-urban parks and recreation areas and their adequacy in serving the recreation habits, needs, and preferences of persons in large urban areas; and an economic analysis of recreation in northwestern California.



FIRST HOMESTEAD.—Three young citizens gaze with wonder at the log cabin on the site of the first homestead claimed on January 1, 1863, minutes after the Homestead Act. The first homestead is protected by the National Park Service in Homestead National Monument near Beatrice, Nebr.

Plans were made for an economic impact study, to be cosponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, on recreation values resulting from a selected group of completed reservoirs in Nebraska. A contract was signed also for a study of organized camps to provide information necessary for formulating a program to adequately meet the needs of children aged 9 to 16.

Reservoir Development and Management

Studies continued in the spectacular Glen Canyon Reservoir area. Preliminary planning reports were prepared on the Navajo and Flaming Gorge units of the Colorado River storage project. Studies at Flaming Gorge indicated that the recreation phases of this future reservoir will be of national significance.

The Secretary, on April 21, designated the Service as the agency responsible for carrying out provisions of Section 8 of the Colorado River Storage Act, which provides that the Secretary is authorized and directed to investigate, plan, construct, operate, and maintain public recreation facilities on the several reservoirs and participating projects.

Recreation reconnaissance or planning reports were prepared on 15 Bureau projects and 7 reconnaissance reports were prepared for the Corps of Engineers. Reviews were made of 35 applications for Federal Power Commission permits or licenses.

RANGER ACTIVITIES

Park Rangers

The Park Ranger in his forestry green uniform and broad-brimmed hat is a familiar figure to the millions of people who visit the National Parks. They know him for his courteous and friendly manner and his willingness to take a personal interest in seeing that they get full enjoyment from their visits. No other agency of the Federal Government provides such a varied and extensive service, in such a direct, personal, and face-to-face manner, to so many citizens of our country.

This year approximately 60,000,000 visitors were assisted by the Park Ranger. In doing his job well he has earned the respect, admiration, and gratitude of his countrymen and is becoming a national symbol of the best in Government service.

In addition to protecting and providing services to an ever-increasing number of visitors, Park Rangers achieved a high degree of success in protecting and regulating the use of National Parks and their forests, wildlife, and many other important scenic and scientific features. Intensive study is being devoted to ways of strengthening the ranger staff, to permit them to cope with a growing, and already near-overwhelming, workload.

The establishment of a Division of Ranger Activities in the Washington Office during this year, as a part of the Mission 66 Program, was an event of outstanding significance to the Service and particularly to Park Rangers. For the first time this large group of employees, and the many important functions for which they are responsible, has been given status as a division in the Service organization. This new Division has a Branch of Park Forest and Wildlife Protection and a Branch of Visitor Protection. Its implementation in each of the Service's Regional Offices will be accomplished as soon as funds are available.

Also of unusual importance was the development, approval, and application of a new set of Civil Service Classifications Specifications for Park Ranger positions. This action resulted in the upgrading of approximately 80 percent of these positions.

Water Use

Water related activities are surging ahead in visitor popularity to compound enjoyment for many and to also compound Service re-

sponsibilities for safety and the conservation of a natural resource delicately balanced in an atmosphere yielding to both serenity and the sports diversions. A boating committee with wide representation is presently developing policy and regulatory recommendations in line with prime objectives.

Winter Use

There is a trend toward an extended annual period of general Park use. People are, except under conditions of climatic extremes, taking advantage of improved roads, transportation, year-long accommodations, longer and less seasonal vacations to explore the out-of-doors. Recreation in the snow and the beauty of winter landscapes are becoming more attractive to increasing numbers and the Parks are thereby serving a fuller purpose.

Mountaineering

A total of 19,191 persons, representing 1,154 parties or groups, participated in recorded mountaineering activities in 10 of the Parks and Monuments drawing the special attention of those interested in this form of relaxation. This compares with 18,049 registered mountain climbers last year.

There were 3 fatalities and 13 serious injuries. Park Rangers effected 20 rescue and evacuation operations of major proportions. Training and equipment stores were expanded and improved.

Camping

An expanding interest in camping was shown by the recorded increase of 15.6 percent from 3,633,000 camper days in 1956 to 4,201,000 in 1957. Field studies have been undertaken to establish uniform methods for collecting travel statistics and more closely relating visitor use to the requirements of staffing and physical improvements.

White Pine Blister Rust Control

Work in 14 areas has progressed for control of white pine blister rust on 376,239 acres to the extent that the ribes (wild currants and gooseberries), the alternate hosts of the disease, have been initially removed from 91 percent of the control area. Seventy-seven percent of the control area is now on a maintenance status which means that only periodic workings are required to keep the areas "ribes free."

Forest Fire Control

Forest fire prevention and control activities were unusually successful, for not in the past 25 years have so few man-caused fires been

fought. However, camper-caused fires were more numerous than during any previous year, but still a small number considering the record visitation to the parks. Fires caused by lightning almost equaled the annual average for the past 30 years. A large fire in Everglades National Park, which spread over a large acreage of grassland, was primarily the reason the total burned area exceeded the 30-year average. Despite this fire, the forest land damaged was only 36 percent of the annual average.

Grazing by Domestic Livestock

The grazing by domestic livestock under permit within the western national parks and monuments is continuing with little change. The ultimate goal of eliminating this nonconforming use will not be attained for a number of years because of the tenure of the permittees. However, an accelerated fencing program has reduced some trespass grazing and is eliminating grazing in areas having high park values. An example of the latter is the cactus forest at Saguaro National Monument.

Forest Pest Control

For the past several years a Southern pine beetle epidemic has been a serious problem in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Reduction of the beetle population has been difficult because of aggressive attacks by 5 and 6 generations per year. Through concerted action and other factors control now has been established.

Maintenance control projects for a number of pests have kept vegetation losses to a minimum. The persistent attacks of the Black Hills bark beetle have required several seasons of cooperative effort by personnel of Bryce Canyon National Park and the Dixie National Forest to place the status of this pest on a maintenance basis. Also the spruce budworm control project in Yellowstone National Park appears to have been successful.

Research to determine means of control of forest pests, both pathological and entomological, has usually been devoted primarily to pests whose host trees have commercial values. Knowledge to control a number of pests of noncommercial species which have high scenic or recreational values in the parks has been lacking because of this emphasis. Recognition by the entomologists and pathologists of this situation is now evidenced by several pilot test control projects on pests that are seriously damaging park values such as the lodgepole pine needleminer in Yosemite and the pinyon pine scale at Grand Canyon.

Wildlife and Fish Management

Biological activities relating to wildlife and fish have been separated into research and management. The Division of Ranger Activities is responsible for management programs.

The large elk herd of northern Yellowstone continues to be a pressing problem. The mild winter caused the reduction program to fall short of the required number to bring the herd within the carrying capacity of the range.

The management program for the Teton elk herd continued to receive field study.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Administration

Upon the completion of the first year under the new reorganization, many of the recommendations of the 1957 Survey Report on National Capital Parks have been effected, including the establishment of the position of Advance Planner in the Superintendent's office.

Public Use and Interpretation

More than 15 million persons by actual count participated in public use activities in the parks, which included 6 million visitors to the major national memorials, an attendance of 3 million persons at 233 special events, and the participation of 1,093,149 persons in the interpretive programs conducted by park naturalists and historians. An additional estimated 15 million persons actively used public park facilities—tennis, swimming, etc.—not covered by actual count, and an estimated 30 million persons engaged in various forms of less strenuous recreation in the parks. The Custis-Lee Mansion Museum was formally dedicated and opened to the public on June 30, 1958.

Protection

The United States Park Police continued protective services helping to keep the parks relatively free from serious crime. Some 2,827 courtesy traffic warnings were issued in line with the courtesy program for out-of-town visitors. Cooperative services with the Training Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Cooperation Administration, and with the International Education Exchange Service of the Department of State were continued.

Physical Improvements

Contracts for 18 major projects included the construction of two bridges; the reconstruction of Beach Drive in Rock Creek Park, restoration of the Old Stone House, floodlighting the Washington Monument, and completion of 4 recreation structures. Other projects near completion or under way include the floodlighting of the United States Marine Corps War Memorial, riding stables in Rock Creek Park and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and development of Belle Haven picnic area. Progress continued on the George Washington Memorial Parkway upstream from Key Bridge in Virginia and Maryland. Seventeen park reservations were rehabilitated by landscape treatment and installation of concrete curbing, benches and stone walks. Landscape work involved the planting of 1,166 trees and 4,657 shrubs. Some 2,751 new trees and 8,219 shrubs were placed in the park nursery; some 26,970 plants were propagated and 54,600 budding plants were set out in park displays.

Scientific Research and Planning

Research projects in agronomy were undertaken by the Plant Pathologist's office. Master plans were developed for Fort Washington and Greenbelt Parks. Development plans are now in preparation for the Water Sports Center, the Rock Creek Nature Center, the Washington Monument Plaza, and parking areas in Rock Creek Park.

DIVISION OF AUDITS

Major reports completed during the year by the Division of Audits cover the following Service and concession operations: Division of Administration, National Capital Parks; Bandelier National Monument; Best's Studio, Inc., Yosemite National Park; Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area; Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park; Degnan, Donohoe, Inc., Yosemite National Park; Everglades National Park; Fort Pulaski National Monument; Fort Union National Monument; Mrs. Evelyn Frey, Bandelier National Monument; Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Harris Pictures, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument; Evelyn Hill, Inc., Statue of Liberty National Monument; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site; Arthur F. and Marion J. Lange, Grand Teton National Park; S. G. Loeffler Company, National Capital Parks; Morristown National Historical Park; Natchez Trace Parkway; Olympic Hot Springs Company, Olympic National Park; Olympic National Park; Rainier National Park Company, Mount Rainier National Park; and Yosemite National Park.

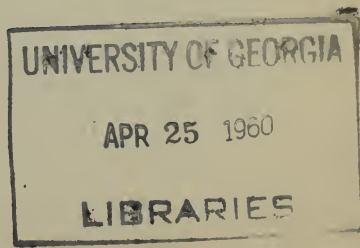
The audit program is designed to provide an objective evaluation of financial management and other operations on a systematic and recurring basis. Many recommendations were made and accepted for improvement of controls over the use and safeguarding of assets, improvement of accounting records and supporting data to make them more useful to management, and recommendations concerning adherence to financial and operating policies, plans, and procedures. Findings of the audits of concession operations continue to show a need for improved internal controls and accounting records to provide the Service with accurate information for the administration of rates charged by concessioners and negotiation of franchise fees.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
to the
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reprinted from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR—FRED A. SEATON

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1959



National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



ON JUNE 30, 1959, the Mission 66 program of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service was poised to push forward to the fourth year of its 10-year program to assure the development and protection of the National Parks, Monument and Historic Sites for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations.

As fiscal 1959 ended, the National Park System was in the best condition in its history. Almost everywhere throughout the Department's 181 park areas, improvements promised when the program was launched in 1956 were becoming visible.

Yet, even as the new improvements came into being and as park affairs were increased, it became clear that even more strenuous efforts must be made in the coming years to keep abreast of the ever-rising tide of visitors.

In the first 6 months of 1959 visitation to the parks was 8.5 percent above the total for the same period in 1958, and it was estimated that visitation for the 1959 calendar year would approximate 62,000,000 or 6.2 percent more visitors than were recorded in the previous year.

The challenge confronting the Service now is to push its Mission 66 program forward with all possible vigor and speed to meet the steadily rising demands of the people for enjoyable and educational use of the National Park System.

When Mission 66 was launched on July 1, 1956, it was planned that orderly progress, year-by-year, would find the National Park System properly staffed and equipped to care for 80,000,000 visitors in 1966—the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Service.

Bold and forward looking as original Mission 66 planning was, it already has become apparent that it is insufficient to meet the unexpectedly swift increase in demands being made upon the Park System. Already it is evident that more than 80,000,000 people will

visit the parks in 1966 and plans must be made now to provide the facilities and the staffs to accommodate them. A restudy of the original Mission 66 program is under way.

The intensive use made during the past year of new facilities and services attested to the soundness of the plans for development, management and protection of the parks under Mission 66. New visitor center buildings, roads, trails, campgrounds, and other facilities were scheduled to open for public use during calendar year 1959, and many contracts have been let for further construction.

During the past fiscal year, 710 projects involving an investment of \$59,083,000 were either placed under construction or committed for construction, and an additional 708 projects worth \$36,616,000 were completed. Since Mission 66 was launched, 1,946 construction projects involving an investment of \$96,459,000 have been completed.

While construction projects may have provided visitors with dramatic examples of Mission 66 progress, much was accomplished "behind the scenes" to better protect the wilderness and the wildlife and the priceless historic buildings and treasures that have been entrusted to the care of the Department of the Interior.

During the year, 218 new permanent employees were hired to manage, protect, and maintain the parks. Total staffing under Mission 66, has increased almost 10 percent from about 7,200 permanent and seasonal employees on June 30, 1956, to nearly 8,000 on June 30, 1959.

Thirteen new visitor centers have been placed in operation and 20 others were under construction this year.

With the completion of the final stages of the Jamestown Tour Road in Colonial National Historical Park, the Heart O' the Hills Road in Olympic National Park, and the entrance road at Arches National Monument, a total of 20 miles of new park routes were opened to the public.

Outstanding among the major roads projects placed under contract during the year were: The Thornton Gap Interchange and approaches at Shenandoah National Park; reconstruction of Union Avenue at Vicksburg National Military Park; the entrance at Mesa Verde National Park, paving of the Lassen Peak Highway at Lassen Volcanic National Park, reconstruction of the South Entrance Road at Zion National Park, reconstruction on the Jackson Lake Road at Grand Teton National Park and the construction of grade separations on 14th Street and the Mall in the District of Columbia.

The National Parkways program also continued at a high rate of construction and concentrated on closing gaps of Parkway construction and providing additional visitor facilities along the completed sections. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 provided a \$16 million authorization which was programed for the Blue Ridge

Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia; Foothills Parkway in Tennessee; George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia and Maryland; Natchez Trace Parkway in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee; and Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway in Washington, D.C.

The National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was established in June 1958, by the 85th Congress to conduct a nationwide survey of the outdoor recreation resources of the nation and to develop recommendations for such policies and programs that will assure adequate quantity and quality of outdoor recreation opportunities to meet the nation's increased future population needs.

An earlier recreational study program, started by the National Park Service in 1936, to plan for the establishment of outdoor recreation areas by all levels of Government—Federal, State, and local—and accelerated under the Mission 66 program—is now tied in closely with the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

In the field of planning and surveys excellent progress was made during the year. Under the long-range National Park System plan, special staffs in the Regional Offices continued taking inventory of scenic and scientific resources that have primary value for park and recreation purposes. Analysis of the inventory will ultimately establish what areas possess nationally significant values and merits for possible status as units of the National Park System.

Nationwide recreation planning was concentrated on the inventory of existing recreation areas and the forecasting of future needs. About 85 percent of the inventory and evaluation of areas administered by State and local agencies was completed.

Looking into the future, to the years 1975 and 2000, good starts were made in determining the needs for park and recreation areas for those years and the potential areas with outstanding recreation resources which would fill the future needs of the National Park System.

During the fiscal year, 24 laws directly affecting the National Park Service were enacted by Congress. An outside-the-park administrative site for Yosemite National Park, was authorized at El Portal, Calif., and a suitable boundary for Everglades National Park in Florida was fixed. Authority was granted to develop and complete Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at St. Louis, Mo., according to approved plans. Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota was authorized, and the General Grant National Monument in New York City was officially established. The Minute Man National Historic Site in Massachusetts was established by Secretarial Order. An Executive Order establishing Horseshoe Bend National Military

Park in Alabama was signed by the President on August 11, shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

The Department proposed legislation, later introduced, to preserve certain shoreline areas. If enacted, it would establish the basic principle that it is in the national interest to set aside significant portions of shore areas for this and future generations. The proposal would authorize Federal preservation of three shoreline areas possessing national significance. The Secretary of the Interior would have the authority to designate such areas.

Other pending legislation would authorize Bent's Old Fort, Colorado, Fort Bowie and the Hubbell Trading Post, both in Arizona, to be established as national historic sites; the preservation of Arkansas Post in Arkansas as a unit of the System; establishment of the Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass.; and establishment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Md.

The Department endorsed those proposals and, in addition, asked that Dinosaur National Monument be given the status of a National Park, and recommended legislation to provide an adequate basis for administration of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. At the fiscal year's end the Department was giving sympathetic consideration to a recommendation that a 147,000-acre area in the Snake Range of Eastern Nevada, to include Wheeler Peak and Lehman Caves National Monument, be sought for establishment as a National Park.

River Basin and Regional Studies

Investigations continued on the recreation potentialities of the Columbia River Basin and the Delaware River Basin. The report on findings of the Missouri River Basin-Wide Recreation Survey was submitted. The report on recreation resources of northwestern California was delivered to the Pacific Southwest Field Committee for distribution.

Special assistance was provided to Hawaii on an inventory of existing and potential recreation areas. Draft reports were prepared on the recreation potential of Alaska, and assistance was given to Utah and Colorado in the formulation of plans for new State park systems.

Mission 66

Started in 1956, Mission 66, in a sense, came of age in 1959. Such a continuous, long-range program requires many preparatory steps.



Development of improved roads and parking areas under Mission 66 is none too soon as shown by this throng of visitors at Yellowstone National Park.

and must build up gradually. During the initial stage, much more energy and money are applied than can be extracted as immediate benefits.

By the end of 1959, however, with many programs and projects started in earlier years coming to maturity, the use benefits of Mission 66 assumed a dominant position. Mission 66 is now in good balance, and the effort and funds being invested in new projects and programs are equalled or exceeded by the benefits resulting from the completion of facilities and the maturing of programs that started in earlier years.

It is very important that the program maintain this equilibrium as it progresses throughout the remaining 7 years of Mission 66, not only for reasons of economy and efficiency, but to keep pace with the demands of increasing park travel as well.

Mission 66 cannot be considered apart from the full National Park Service program—they are the same. The accomplishments of Mission 66 are the accomplishments of the Service, and are detailed in other sections of this report.

The following highlights are cited both to illustrate the nature of the program and to demonstrate the advantage of long-range planning when provided with the support necessary to keep the job going on full schedule.

Lands were acquired and plans decided which will result in the removal of many administrative, operating, and employee housing structures from congested Yosemite Valley, and their relocation at El Portal, Calif., just outside the boundary of Yosemite National Park.

The basic development of Mather Village in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, was completed, and some of the facilities placed in use. This development will accomplish the expansion and decentralization of public use developments, and eventually effect the restoration of the natural scene on the rim proper, much as has been done at Canyon Village in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming-Montana-Idaho.

Wilderness research projects, in cooperation with universities and specialists, were started in the Rocky Mountain and Sierra parks, to assemble knowledge supporting more effective preservation of natural and wilderness values.

The completion of new visitor use facilities in Everglades National Park, Florida, stimulated the resolution, after many years of negotiation, of boundary and land problems in this park.

The flexibility of the Mission 66 program was demonstrated as camp-ground development was stepped up in response to the very rapid increase in camping evident in the last 2 years.

Interpretation and presentation programs were greatly strengthened as 13 new visitor centers were placed in operation.

For the first time, Isle Royale National Park, in Michigan, became adequately accessible with the launching of the 96-passenger motor craft, the *Ranger III*.

With all activities moving forward and showing results, the Mission 66 staff work focused upon the internal functions of the Service, seeking ways to achieve more efficient operation, effective use of manpower, better and more rapid planning procedures, improved competence in personnel, and greater economy. In these fields, four items are especially worthy of mention:

1. Two attractive, full-color bulletins were produced, designed to invite into government service men of highest competence and quality. The first pertains to the uniformed field force—rangers, naturalists, historians, and archeologists. The second is addressed to the professions of landscape architecture, architecture, and engineering.

2. Prospectuses were prepared proposing the establishment of the National Park Service training school at a permanent location and in permanent facilities. The recruitment of highest quality personnel, and the maintenance of the highest degree of competence, are basic to good public service.

3. In order to reduce the disparity between parks to a more comprehensible and manageable basis, to provide a greater degree of consistency, uniformity, and economy of operation, and to permit more specific delineation of responsibilities and relationships, the areas administered by the Service were classified in five management groups. The organizational pattern designed for each group is consistent with the needs of the parks comprising each group, and with relationships with the Regional Offices.

4. A study of planning and management procedures resulted in a new format, new content, and new procedures for preparing Master Plans, and the scheduling of Master Plan revision for all parks over the next 3-year period. The new Master Plan will not only consolidate into one document several separate planning instruments, but will provide a sounder basis for development planning, extend the Master Plan concept into the management field, and streamline procedures for preparation and approval of this basic instrument of park administration.

Interpretation

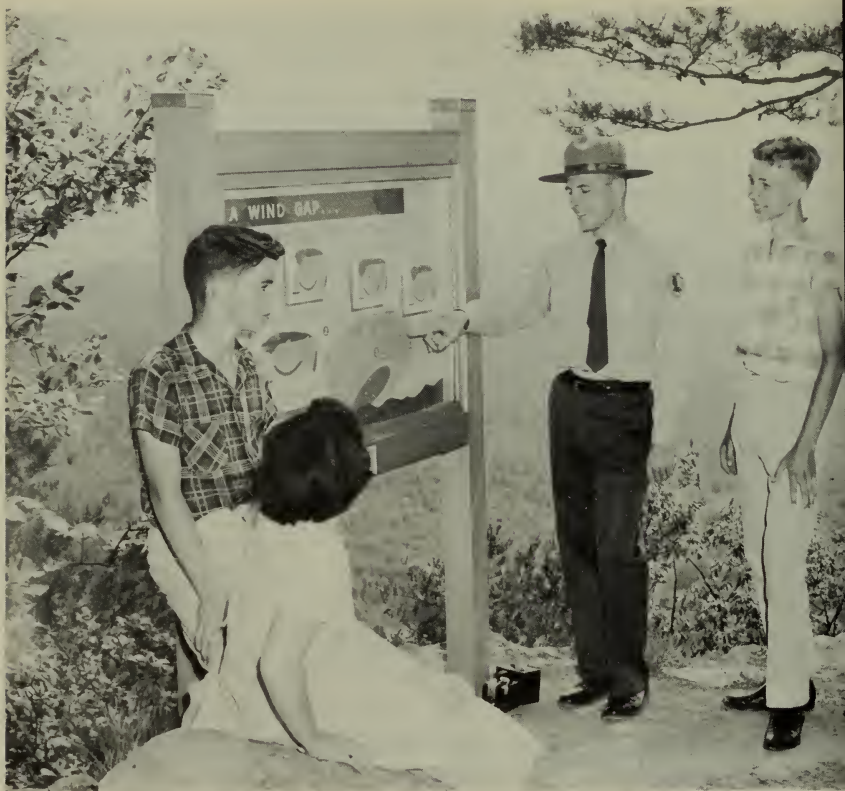
The interpretive program of the National Park Service provides an educational service on a national scale. In the 1958 calendar year, more than 58 million people visited the 181 scenic, scientific, historical and archeological and recreational areas included in the National Park System.

Visitors want to appreciate and understand what they see and ask questions that must be answered accurately and completely. To answer the questions of park visitors concerning geology, natural history, history, and archeology of the parks is the assignment of the interpretive program of the Service.

Park visitors find inspiration at Jamestown, on the Oregon Trail near Fort Laramie, or on the great battlefields of the Revolution and the Civil War. The Grand Canyon, the beautiful mountains and streams, or a wilderness area in the National Parks, gradually comes to symbolize the nation in their minds, so that the type of knowledge gained from the interpretive program of the parks promotes patriotism and good citizenship. The nature and scope of the Interpretive Program has been greatly improved and accelerated under Mission 66.

Service to the Public

To enable the visiting public to get the most out of their visits to the parks through understanding and appreciation, the Interpre-



Park historians add to the understanding and enjoyment of park visitors through talks and tours.

tive Program provides Visitor Centers for orientation, for information, and other conveniences which the visitor needs in visiting a park or historical area.

The Visitor Center usually includes a museum or exhibit space in which the story of the area can be told in an interesting and attractive manner. These are not museums in the regular sense but they display valuable specimens related to the park story and the technique of presentation is that of the museum.

Collectively these park museums, and the collections at those that have special collections, constitute one of the largest and most important museum systems in the Nation. In Independence National Historical Park, Phila., for instance, the Service has in its custody the Nation's largest collection of portraits of the founding fathers of the United States. The Jamestown Visitor Center in Virginia has an enviable collection of early 17th century objects relating to our Colonial history.

In addition to the Visitor Centers and museums, the Interpretive Program provides expert guide service, self-guiding trails, trailside exhibits, and automatic or visitor-operated audiovisual aids and devices. To make history and natural history live and to make science intriguing is also an objective of the Interpretive Program.

The number of visitors utilizing interpretive services during the calendar year 1958 increased over the preceding year's total at a rate 69 percent greater than the rate of increase in total park visitation. While the count of visitors participating in conducted trips or hearing interpretive talks by naturalists and historians remained just under 10 million, the significant advance in 1958 was in the use of self-guiding devices. Additional self-guiding facilities available in 1958 raised the total of estimated contacts through this medium to over 30 million, a gain of 20 percent. Visitor centers and other attended stations recorded a gain to a total of 20.5 million visitors.

Visitor Centers

Visitor Centers built so far under Mission 66 have proved their value in terms of increased enjoyment and appreciation of the parks. Visitors have found these multi-purpose buildings convenient, efficient places for learning quickly what to see and do during their stay in a park. During this fiscal year 13 new Visitor Centers were completed and opened to the public, and 20 more were under construction.

Among the new Visitor Centers are two that marked important anniversaries. The one at Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Ky., was built 150 years after Lincoln's birth. Exhibits there tell of his father and mother and their frontier life.

The Visitor Center at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak., was completed during the centennial year of his birth. It orients people to the widely scattered features of the park and tells of the significant influence Roosevelt's experiences as a rancher in the Badlands had on his life and work.

Other Visitor Centers opened for the public were Moores Creek, Organ Pipe Cactus, Pipestone, Richmond, Yellowstone Canyon, Chaco Canyon, Fort Union, Hopewell, Carlsbad, Peaks of Otter, Cumberland Gap, and Colter Bay (Grand Teton).

Museum Program

An important byproduct of intensive work on museum records was more precise information about the historic and scientific col-

lections being preserved in the parks. There are over 2,300,000 specimens, most of them carefully selected for their value in understanding and interpreting the parks and the national historical areas. Plans were developed for a critical review of the contents of all park collections to increase their value and use.

Park collections continued to receive generous donations. At the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C. on October 11, 1958, the Minister of the Army of Spain presented to Under Secretary of the Interior Elmer F. Bennett, a series of early Spanish arms for use at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in St. Augustine Fla.

Mr. William H. Robinson, Jr. of Gloucester, Mass., presented to the National Park Service a bronze Spanish mortar and bed of about 1780. It will be mounted at Castillo de San Marcos.

The staff of museum preservation specialists applied skillful treatment to rare and valuable specimens for 28 parks. Their work included preservation of the foundation timbers of the flag pole from which the Star Spangled Banner flew during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814. They also restored the celebrated Thomas Moran paintings of the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone in the Secretary's conference room, as well as important portraits

New Visitor Centers, such as shown at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, are an integral part of Mission 66, and offer greater park understanding and appreciation through orientation exhibits, museum displays, information and other visitor facilities.



from the Independence Hall collection and from Morristown National Historical Park, N.J.

The Eastern and Western Museum Laboratories worked at full capacity and supplemented their efforts by contracts with exhibit builders, so great was the demand for exhibit preparation.

Audio-Visual Planning and Installations

Distinct progress in the audiovisual field was made during fiscal year 1959 by the Audio-Visual Laboratory. Outstanding were installations of visitor-activated repetitive motion picture projectors at Dinosaur and Craters of the Moon; the installation of four improved visitor-activated cabinet projectors elsewhere; development of battery-operated message repeater for remotely located audio stations, and complete audiovisual installations in assembly rooms of 10 major visitor centers providing both automatic and manual presentations.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

In 1959, the development of many new roadside and trailside interpretive facilities strengthened the Interpretative Program. These assist visitors who like to guide themselves, especially in heavily visited areas where the demand for guidance exceeds the park staff. New interpretive markers were installed on the Jackson Hole Highway, Grand Teton National Park, Cades Cove and Smokemont trails, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Arches National Monument, Beaver Dam, and the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Research

Archeological excavations within areas administered by the National Park Service were carried out in Chaco Canyon, at Montezuma Well, and at Tuzigoot. A survey of the north rim mesa in Walnut Canyon was completed and the Southern Illinois University surveyed the area south of Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier as part of a long-term research program centering on the Pueblo of Cochiti. Reports on excavations at Petrified Forest and El Morro are being prepared and an analysis of survey collections from Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is now underway.

Archeological research in relation to construction projects was carried on at Badlands, George Washington Carver, Fort Laramie, Harpers Ferry, Independence, Fort Union and Fort McHenry. Work at Fort Frederica was completed during the year. An important project involving studies in ecology, soil analysis, palynology



Wayside exhibits, such as this one of the Battle of Moore's Creek in North Carolina, aid young and old in understanding the significance of our Nation's history.

and geochronology as well as archeology was begun at Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde under the cosponsorship of the Service and the National Geographic Society.

The extensive salvage archeology program conducted by the National Park Service through financial cooperation with other Federal agencies and State and local institutions is being continued in the Missouri River Basin where several Smithsonian Institution crews were in the field. In the Upper Colorado River project the University of Utah, the Museum of Northern Arizona and the Museum of New Mexico cooperated with the Service in survey and excavation work in the Glen Canyon and Navajo Reservoirs.

Several projects are under way in Texas through cooperation with the University of Texas, such as the Diablo and Cooper Reservoir Work continued in the Dalles and John Day Reservoirs in Washington and Oregon, while excavations were carried on at Hartwell in Georgia, Walter F. George in Alabama, and numerous small areas in the eastern United States.

In natural history, geological research is continuing in cooperation

with the Department's Geological Survey in several areas involving glaciology and geological mapping. Additional glacier studies are being conducted at Olympic and Glacier Bay as part of the International Geophysical Year program in cooperation with the American Geological Institute. Other cooperative research in progress includes geological studies at Cape Hatteras and Virgin Islands, and stratigraphic mapping at Badlands. The Service also is continuing the hydrothermal studies at Yellowstone initiated last year.

The Service initiated biological research on bighorn sheep at Death Valley and Dinosaur, and cooperative studies on the elk in Jackson Hole, Wyo. Research was begun on the wolves and moose of Isle Royale in cooperation with Purdue University; and grizzly bear studies at Mount McKinley, carried forward by the University of Alaska. Studies on the fragile alpine environments at Sequoia, Rocky Mountain, and Grand Teton continued. Marine fishery research progressed at Everglades and Virgin Islands, and the Department's Fish and Wildlife Service continued work on trout at Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Shenandoah, and Great Smoky Mountains.

Historical and architectural research on the Assembly Room of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and Old City Hall and at Harpers Ferry continued. Historical research at Fort McHenry was brought to a conclusion with many fruitful results.

Important historical research was undertaken on Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver. A major study of the history of the site of Federal Hall, first Capitol of the United States, was completed.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, reactivated under Mission 66, continued to show good progress. The following studies were completed: (1) Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement; (2) Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement; (4) Theme XI, Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830; (5) A Special Study of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and special studies of other phases of our Westward Expansion, namely (6) The Santa Fe Trail, (7) The Hubbell Trading Post, and (8) The Mining Frontier.

Wildlife

Special emphasis was given to utilizing the knowledge gained from wildlife research in the interpretive programs of the parks. In-

creased attention was given to the interpretation of fishes in the natural habitats. The fascinating marine life in the waters of Virgin Islands was featured.

Other examples showing the wide variety of opportunities afforded in this field by the National Park System are the wolves of Isle Royale, the desert bighorn sheep of Death Valley, and the gray whales which migrate in view of thousands of visitors at Cabrillo National Monument in California. The expanding research program on biological resources promises to provide a great wealth of information for public education and enjoyment as well as facilities needed for the conservation of these important resources.

Staffing

The National Park Service—with its almost 60 million visitors seeking instruction in outdoor laboratory courses in history, geology, natural history and archeology—must have an adequate staff not only to give answers directly or to conduct guided trips, but to plan the museum story and trailside exhibits. In 1958, the interpretive professional staff numbered about 120 historians, 95 naturalists and 37 archeologists. To cope with the increased responsibilities of the interpretive program under Mission 66, 12 new permanent naturalist positions were established during the year; 12 new historians and 7 new archeologists were employed.

Archeology, which since 1935 had been incorporated within the Branch of History, was established as a separate Branch of Archeology. The staff of the Museum Branch was increased by three.

Memorial Commission Activities

The National Park Service serves as the fiscal and cooperating agency for the Civil War Centennial Commission, Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, Boston National Historic Sites Commission and the Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission.¹

The Civil War Centennial Commission with headquarters at 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., held its annual meeting April 15–16 in Richmond, Va. The Executive Director and Chairman met frequently with State commissions in planning for the centennial observances. The National Park Service collaborated with the Commission in producing a film on "Planning for the Centennial of the Civil War."

The Abraham Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, scheduled to function until March 1, 1960, sponsored or cooperated in many observances including a joint session of the Congress on February

12, when Carl Sandburg was principal speaker, a redesign of the Lincoln Penny, and an issue of four special stamps. Its secondary school program will reach 97 percent of the high schools in the United States, public, private, and parochial. It also has an active college program. *Lincoln Day-by-Day*, a four-volume work on his activities, is in the process of preparation for publication.

The Boston Historic Sites Commission completed a major portion of its studies on the preservation and interpretation of Colonial and Revolutionary historic sites in Boston and vicinity by the issuance of the Lexington-Concord Battle Road Report, published as House Document No. 58, 86th Congress. The final report of the Commission covering sites in Boston proper will be completed in 1960.

The Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission, with headquarters in Federal Hall, New York City, was established by act of Congress, August 8, 1958. The Chairman has a commission of 21 members who have sponsored or will sponsor appropriate observances in New York, New Jersey, Vermont, and Canada, throughout the spring, summer, and fall months.

Information and Publications

Growing public interest in the great recreational, educational and patriotic assets contained within the National Park System was reflected throughout the year by mounting requests for informational publications and factual reports.

Although some 12,000,000 free informational publications were produced and about 500,000 were sold by the Government Printing Office, demand exceeded supply.

The thirst for knowledge about the National Parks, Monuments and historic areas was worldwide. During the year requests were received from citizens of 58 foreign countries for National Park Service informational publications.

Although the great bulk of park publications are distributed in the parks themselves, some 55,000 mail inquiries for park information were received in the Washington office.

Handbooks on the historical significance and natural history of park areas and reports on the scientific findings of researchers supplemented the free informational program. Two new handbooks—Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, and Chalmette National Historical Park—were added to the handbook series during the year. A revised edition of the Saratoga National Historical Park handbook was issued and a handbook on tree bracing was revised and reissued.

Through many press releases, the public was kept informed of the progress of Mission 66 and other park matters of national interest. Individual assistance was provided to magazines, newspapers, radio and television stations, and motion picture companies in the preparation of materials concerning the parks.

Division of Ranger Activities

Throughout the past year, the Park Rangers successfully met their dual responsibility of serving as friend and protector to millions of visitors and as protector of the parks and the scenic, scientific, and historic values they contain. Their work cannot be performed within the schedule of an 8-hour day or 40-hour week and Park Rangers continued to work many additional hours compensated for only through the satisfaction that comes from serving and helping others. Public recognition and appreciation of their efforts was evidenced by the large number of complimentary letters that were received by the Service from visitors whom they had helped.

The new Division of Ranger Activities in the Washington Office completed its first full year of operation. Good progress was made in the development of much needed policies and policy guidelines covering important activities of Park Rangers. These included policy statements on law enforcement and mountain climbing.

A joint conference of Chief Rangers and Interpreters was held in Washington, D.C., during March. This is the first such conference ever held that included the participation of every Chief Ranger in the Service. It provided an excellent opportunity to study and discuss the full scope of Ranger Activities as they are found throughout the entire National Park Service.

Of growing concern to Rangers in the larger, more heavily used parks, is the proportion of their available time now required to conduct protection and visitor service activities in the developed areas and along park roads. This situation has resulted in too little time left to regulate and control the increasing public use of the back country and to protect park values found there.

During the year a task force of field employees was called to Washington where they studied Service uniform regulations, made recommendations for revisions needed to effect a higher degree of standardization, better appearance, and prepared a handbook outlining how the uniform should be worn and maintained.

The National Park Service Training Center at Yosemite National Park completed its second year of highly successful operation.



The awe-inspiring majesty of nature draws millions of Americans to our parks annually.

During the year, the Arno B. Cameron and Newton B. Drury Sessions were held which provided 51 young men in their first year of employment with Service orientation and indoctrination together with some training in work techniques and skills. A young forester from Turkey, sent to this country by his Government to study national parks and forestry, attended the fall session of the training center.

Park Travel

The upward trend in park attendance was cyclically interrupted in calendar 1958 when total visits declined 1 percent to 58,677,000 from 1957's 59,285,000. Resumption of the upward curve was clearly evident during the second half of fiscal year 1959.

The collection of travel statistics and the analysis of public use has been reoriented toward measurement of park workload and determination of development priorities, staffing requirements, design-load estimates, and need for services.

Mountaineering

The National Parks in the mountains of the West, and in Alaska, draw upon the hardy spirit of about 20,000 visitors annually who seek out the rugged summits for physical accomplishment.

Search, rescue, or evacuation missions were incident to five fatalities and 20 other accidents with potentially serious consequences.

The 3,600 foot face of El Capitan in Yosemite National Park was climbed by a group of expert mountaineers on November 12 after about 45 days of effort, expended at various times from a start made in July 1957.

On July 2, two parties made the first successful ascents of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, since 1954.

Boating

The full force of power boating is felt on park waters and the need has arisen to study closely this popular form of use to determine the degree of protection and control necessary to conserve the water-related resources and prevent injuries or deaths.

Winter Use

The Everglades, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands offer respite from the cold in warm waters under tropic skies. Rainier, Yosemite,



Many national parks offer spectacular views and are centers for water activities including boating, fishing, and water skiing.

Olympic, or Rocky Mountain with a cover of snow and frosty brightness bring opportunities for family participation in and appreciation for outdoor activities and scenic splendor. Yearlong in these parks and in Great Smoky Mountains, Hatteras, Blue Ridge, or Sequoia people by increasing numbers are finding inspiration and refreshment.

Camping

In 1958, camping pursued its strong upward movement. It rose 1 percent from 4,201,000 camper days in 1957 to 4,665,000 in 1958. Campgrounds have been burdened beyond capacities, but this appropriate and beneficial experience in the parks brings enjoyment to many that could be provided in no other way. Small travel trailers are growing in camper preference over tents.

Wildlife and Fish Management

This was the first full year that management responsibilities in wildlife conservation has been a function of the Division of Ranger Activities. To consider questions in management biology, 59 Wildlife Rangers were designated by the Superintendents, and more than a dozen reports on fish and wildlife management have been

received. With assistance from cooperating agencies, wildlife reductions were made at Glacier, Mammoth Cave, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Rocky Mountain.

Fish were planted in 13 areas, and in an attempt to reestablish bighorn sheep, five were released at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

Grazing

Each year for the past several years there has been a light decrease in open-range use by domestic livestock in the western national parks and monuments. This trend continued in 1958. The elimination of this land use will not be realized until the distant future because of the life tenure of many of the permittees. However

Below: A striking example of Mission 66 activities in improving the parks for the enjoyment and inspiration of this and future generations. This picture shows the falls in Yosemite Valley marred by an unsightly old building. *Opposite page:* The building has been removed, allowing for an unobstructed natural view of the spectacular falls.



and applied in and near the public use area at Bandelier appears to have been unusually successful. Mountain pine beetle control work has been continued at Yosemite National Park in conjunction with the intensive research program of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service under way there to develop a successful pole needleminer now attacking over 50,000



received. With assistance from cooperating agencies, wildlife reductions were made at Glacier, Mammoth Cave, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Rocky Mountain.

Fish were planted in 13 areas, and in an attempt to reestablish bison, five were released at Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

The Service's fire control program was its most successful one. The number of fires entered park boundaries were below the average of 339, and the 1958 burn of 3,770 acres was the lowest year reported during the previous 10 years.

The 1958 record of 209 lightning-caused fires and 124 man-caused fires is significant for usually fires caused by man's carelessness exceed those started by lightning. Approximately 3,000 men devoted more than 91,000 hours on fire suppression activities.

White Pine Blister Rust Control

Initial eradication of ribes (wild currants and gooseberries), the alternate host of the disease, has been completed on 94 percent of the 375,404 acres included in control units. Eight-one percent of the control area in 14 areas administered by the National Park Service now only require infrequent workings in order to maintain a "ribes free" or maintenance status.

Recreation Resource Planning

Special staffs in the Regional Offices are taking inventory of scenic and scientific resources that have primary value for park and recreation purposes. Preliminary analysis of the data is being made to identify areas that possess nationally significant values and merit consideration for possible status as units of the National Park System. Based upon the initial inventory and evaluation, plans are being drawn for comprehensive investigations of desirable and suitable areas.

Forest Pest Control

Forest insect and disease conditions were generally less severe in the parks and monuments this year and maintenance control projects were successful in keeping losses from most pests at a minimum. The most destructive outbreaks were the continuing Southwestern pine beetle infestation at Bandelier National Monument and the mountain pine beetle attack associated with the lodgepole needle-miner infestation at Yosemite National Park. Spraying developed

and applied in and near the public use area at Bandelier appears to have been unusually successful. Mountain pine beetle control work has been continued at Yosemite National Park in conjunction with the intensive research program of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under way there to develop a successful control for lodgepole needleminer now attacking over 50,000 acres within the Park.

New Areas Established

In accordance with authorizing legislation, the General Grant National Memorial, N. Y., was officially established by acceptance on May 1, 1959, of the deeds transferring the property from the Grant Monument Association to the United States.

The 8-acre Minute Man National Historic Site, Mass. was established by Secretarial order on April 14, 1959. Deeds to lands donated for Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala., were accepted by the United States, and an Executive order establishing the Park was signed early in fiscal 1960.

The possibility of preserving a representative portion of the tall grass or true prairie in Pottawatomie County, Kans., as a unit of the National Park System is being considered by the Department. This proposal culminates several years of study by the National Park Service of remaining portions of the tall grass prairie. Similar studies are in progress to determine what possibilities remain to preserve examples of the important short grass or mixed prairie. Definitive studies of the national park potentialities of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada were completed and are being considered by the Department.

Boundary Adjustments

During fiscal year 1959, the 85th Congress authorized boundary adjustments which included additions of lands at Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, Cowpens National Battlefield Site, Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site, Independence National Historical Park, and Isle Royale and Yosemite National Parks; a small deletion of lands at Sequoia National Park; and both additions and deletions at Everglades and Kings Canyon National Parks. Legislation was also enacted which authorized boundary changes at Vicksburg National Historical Park, Hot Springs National Park, Natchez Trace Parkway, and Death Valley National Monument. Additions to Cabrillo, Capitol Reef and Fort Pulaski National Monuments and Independence National Historical Park were accomplished by Presidential proclamations.

Bills introduced in the 86th Congress would authorize boundary adjustments at Independence National Historical Park; Fort Donelson and Kings Mountain National Military Parks; DeSoto and Wright Brothers National Memorials; Devils Tower, Dinosaur Edison Laboratory, Fort Vancouver, and Montezuma Castle National Monuments; San Juan National Historic Site; and Mount Rainier and Zion National Parks. Another bill would permit use of Federal funds to acquire lands at Antietam National Battlefield Site.

Officials of the McGraw-Edison Co. have offered to donate Glenmont, the home of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange, N. J., to the United States for preservation with the Edison Laboratory established as a National Monument in 1956. Negotiations are now under way looking toward inclusion of the Edison Home in the National Monument.

Advisory and Consultative Assistance

Forty-six States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were furnished assistance on 426 occasions on a wide variety of problems. Of special significance is the assistance furnished by the Interpretive Specialist who was assigned to the branch in the spring of 1958. He has provided interpretive planning assistance in 12 States on 20 occasions, including major projects currently underway in Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, South Carolina, West Virginia, and in Breakers Interstate Park in Kentucky and Virginia. Additionally, he has surveyed interpretive programs in 95 State and local areas in 25 States. There is evidence that State and local park authorities are becoming increasingly interested in interpretation.

Cooperation was extended to the National Conference on State Parks in a study which was published by the Conference under the title Revenue Bonds for State Park and Recreation Area Development—Report on Their Use and Features. This 26-page report with 77 pages of appendices discusses the advantages and disadvantages of this method of financing and gives an account of the programs in 12 States.

Real Property Disposal

Thirty-three Federal surplus properties totaling 2,095 acres were recommended to General Services Administration for conveyance to the States and their political subdivisions for park, recreation and historic monument purposes. The Service now has responsibility

for enforcing compliance with the conditions of the deeds on a total of 145 properties involving 24,383 acres.

Recommendations were furnished to the Department's Bureau of Land Management on 54 applications from State and local agencies to acquire public-domain lands for park and recreation purposes.

Park Practice Program

The program of exchanging park administration practice and ideas continues to grow. Every State now participates and many municipal, county, and regional park authorities, as well as private park and recreation organizations, colleges and universities, and a number of foreign nations are contributing ideas and participating. Municipal and other agencies now comprise more than 40 percent of participant membership; foreign participation has doubled during the past year. Total membership in the full program now exceeds 750, an increase of 25 percent.

Much of the material presented through the three publications of the program—Design, Guideline, and Grist—are being quoted in other publications and are being used as training materials in universities offering courses in park administration.

State Park Statistics

The 1958 edition of this annual publication produced in fiscal 1959 shows that there are 2,335 State parks and related types of recreation areas embracing 5.4 million acres; that attendance exceeded 237 million, including 17 million overnight visitors; that the States spent \$47 million for operation and maintenance and \$26 million for capital improvements; and that they employed 3,691 year-round and 9,982 seasonal employees. Perhaps the most significant revelation is the use by 13 million campers, an increase of 24 percent.

Nationwide Recreation Planning

The work on nationwide planning for nonurban recreation resources was concentrated on the inventory of existing recreation areas and the forecasting of future needs. Inventory and evaluation of areas administered by State and local agencies was about 85 percent completed. Work is underway to determine the quantitative requirements for parks and recreation areas for the years 1975 and 2000 and to inventory potential areas having outstanding recreation resources.



Thundering surf at Acadia National Park, Maine, brings welcome relief and relaxation from the tensions of present day city life.

Seashore Surveys

The Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey was published. Distribution of the report aroused considerable interest.

Field studies were completed on the Great Lakes Shoreline Survey.

River Basin and Regional Studies

Investigations continued on the recreation potentialities of the Columbia River Basin, in cooperation with the Recreation Subcommittee of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, and the Delaware River Basin, where draft reports were being prepared on portions of the States in the Basin, in cooperation with State agencies. The report on the Missouri River Basin-Wide Recreation Survey was printed, and the report on recreation resources of northwestern California was delivered to the Pacific Southwest Field Committee for distribution.

Special assistance was provided to Hawaii on an inventory of existing and potential recreation areas, and preparation of a plan for a system of parks; draft reports were prepared on the recreation potential of Alaska; and assistance was given to Utah and Colorado in the formulation of plans for new State park systems.

Reservoir Development and Management

Work carried on under the provisions of section 8 of the Colorado River Storage Act included installing an acting superintendent for

the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area project, opening a temporary project office at the Wahweap public use development site, preparing preliminary master plans for two major public access points at the future Flaming Gorge Reservoir and for the Navajo Reservoir area, and undertaking negotiations for administration of recreation resources of the Navajo Reservoir.

Recreation reports prepared included general development plans for 14 reservoir projects, reconnaissance or planning reports for 5 projects, annual field review of 36 reservoir recreation areas, and special studies of recreation use of 2 reservoir recreation areas. Management agreements were negotiated for operation and maintenance of 10 reservoir recreation areas.

Recreation Research

Special studies being made under contract for the Service included (1) a study to provide information on present and future needs for organized camping facilities to provide camping opportunities for children and young people and (2) the initial stages of a study for evaluation of the economic and sociological effects of recreation use of three reservoirs in the Missouri River Basin.

Plans were made for nationwide sample interviewing for contract survey work on the extent of interest in nonurban outdoor recreation generally and in types of activities requiring publicly owned recreation space and facilities in order to help measure long-term demand for public parks and recreation areas and the types of outdoor-experiences that are sought.

Administration

For the third consecutive year under Mission 66, the Service's financial position was strengthened in 1959 through appropriation increases. There follows a comparison of the 1959 appropriations with those for 1958:

Appropriation item	1958 fiscal year	1959 fiscal year	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and Protection.....	\$14, 527, 094	\$16, 056, 200	+\$1, 529, 106
Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities.....	11, 663, 786	12, 477, 100	+813, 314
General Administrative Expenses.....	1, 390, 650	1, 429, 300	+38, 650
Construction.....	17, 400, 000	20, 000, 000	+2, 600, 000
Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization).....	51, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total Cash Appropriations.....	75, 981, 530	79, 962, 600	+3, 981, 070
Construction (Amount by which Roads and Trails and Parkways Contract Authorization exceeds or is less than cash appropriation).....	+15, 765, 500	-12, 765, 500	-28, 531, 000
Total New Obligational Authority.....	91, 747, 030	67, 197, 100	-24, 549, 930

The net decrease in new obligational authority was brought about by the advancement of 1959 fiscal year contract authorization for roads and trails and parkways construction totaling \$14,765,500 for obligation during the latter part of 1958. This advance enabled the Service to get a significant portion of its 1959 roads and trails and parkways programs under way prior to commencement of the fiscal year. Disregarding this adjustment, new obligational authority for the 1958 fiscal year totaled \$76,981,530 and for 1959 it totaled \$81,962,600, making a total increase of \$4,981,070.

Improvement in Financial Management

Progress in the prosecution of the Service's plan for improvement in financial management continued throughout the year. The most significant achievement in this connection was the implementation of the plan and procedures for placing all of the Service's fixed assets under accounting control. This project, which includes inventorying and estimating the cost of all fixed assets acquired or developed prior to 1956, when the new accounting system was installed, was progressing at the close of the fiscal year and will be completed in 1960. Also at the close of the fiscal year, the Accounting Handbook was complete in draft form and ready for final review.

Personnel

The volume and complexity of personnel work continued the steady rate of increase that has been evident since the inception of Mission 66. To meet the demands of efficient and effective operation with comparatively little increase in staff, further delegation of personnel management authority to field officials was found necessary and feasible. Increased delegation of authority to Regional Directors and the Superintendent of National Capital Parks was effected, together with decentralization of personnel folders. This raised the delegated authority to the field from GS-11 to GS-13, with the exception of Superintendent positions. This also permitted a reorganization in the Branch of Personnel, resulting in a strengthened Employee Relations staff responsible for functions previously performed by two sections and in the streamlining of operations in the Appointments and Records Unit.

Merit Promotion Program

The Service's promotion program was revised to meet the requirements of the Civil Service Commission's and Department's new Merit Promotion Program.

Employee Relations

Director Wirth was one of 10 recipients of the Career Service Award for 1959 presented by the National Civil Service League in Washington, D.C.

The Service's recommendation of a Conservation Service Award for Dr. and Mrs. Harold S. Colton of the Museum of Northern Arizona was approved by the Secretary.

There was increased activity in the suggestion and superior performance phases of the Incentive Awards Program.

Employment

The Mission 66 Staff and the Branch of Personnel developed two attractive recruitment brochures, one for the uniformed services and the other for the design professions.

Classification and Wage Matters

Revised classification standards covering park naturalist positions were developed and approved by the Civil Service Commission.

Necessary position classifications were completed in connection with the establishment of the new Branch of Archeology.

A significant development in wage administration was the enactment of Public Law 85-872, which requires that wage rate increases be made effective within certain time limits after a wage survey is ordered. The new Supervisory Pay Plan, which was released by the Office of the Secretary in August 1958, was installed.

Career Development

As a part of the Service's Management Development Program, two Management Development Seminars for National Park Service managerial personnel were conducted during the past year.

The Branch helped arrange and conduct the Twentieth General Administration Training Course, held at the Region One Office in Richmond, Va., in March 1959, for selected employees regarded as

having potential for growth and development in administration. The Nineteenth General Administration Training Course was held in the Region Four Office in San Francisco, Calif. in October 1958.

Property and Records Management

Handbooks were prepared on contracting and procurement, and property management, and will soon be distributed to the field. Substantial progress continues in establishing adequate records and inventories of museum specimens. A Quarters Subsistence and Services Handbook was produced and distributed. At Yellowstone National Park an experiment is being tried in operating a self-service storehouse for perishable foodstuffs with a view to increasing efficiency and economy. If successful, the system will be extended to additional items and other parks.

Records Management

It was a progressive year in paperwork management. The Records Management Section participated in Records Management Workshop conferences conducted by the Department. A Directives Management Handbook was written establishing an integrated directives system. A Forms Management Handbook was written extending the forms program to the field. A listing of all Bureau forms, with reference to the directive for each form, was published, resulting in the elimination of 51 forms. Two workshops, Form Improvement and Records Disposition, are being given Servicewide. Handbooks being written at the year's end include Correspondence Procedure; Reports Management; Files Management; and Records Scheduling and Disposition.

Safety

The Branch of Safety is making every effort to further organize and develop a more effective safety program to cover not only National Park Service employees and operations but visitors, concessioners' and contractors' employees and operations.

Visitor-Accident Fatalities

The visitor-accident fatality rate was reduced 16.3 percent. This is the third year in succession in which the fatality rate has been



Park views leave unforgettable memories to millions of visitors.

under one per million visitors. In 1958 there were 36 visitor fatalities which resulted in a ratio of 0.61 per million visitors, the lowest rate in the 12 years that such reports have been compiled. Of the 36 fatalities, 17 were drownings and 12 resulted from motor vehicle accidents.

Bear Incidents

Thirty-nine persons were reported having been bitten or scratched by bears during the 1958 season. This compared with 91 reported for the 1957 season, 109 in 1956, and 76 in 1955. Bears were responsible for 117 property damages during 1958 as compared to 126 in 1957, 106 in 1956, and 112 in 1955.

Motor Boat Activities

As a result of the Federal Boating Act of 1958, safety codes as applicable to motor boat operations in parks are being developed. Also, in cooperation with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, safety instruction courses are being set up in parks where motor boating is a major activity.

Safety Committee

Practically all of the areas administered by the National Park Service either have active safety committees or someone of the staff designated to handle safety program activities. The Region Three Office organized and conducted the first Bureau safety seminar at Grand Canyon National Park, with excellent results. The first meeting of the National Park Safety Planning Committee submitted recommendations for improving the Service's safety program.

Operations

The year was marked by continued progress in providing additional public accommodations and improved services in the parks and by substantial gains in acquiring lands needed for park purposes. In addition, programming methods and procedures have been improved and the increased maintenance responsibilities resulting from facilities provided under Mission 66 are necessitating a "new look" at maintenance practices and techniques. It is believed that the results achieved will contribute materially to making the National Park System more enjoyable for the increasing number of visitors each year.

Public Works Planning

Meetings of the Departmental Public Works Planning Committee were attended to discuss methods of initiating and administering a public works program in event of a National Emergency. It was developed that the Service could contribute by producing a program of park projects within a thirty day period based on the Mission 66 Control Schedules. A program of projects which could be started within a twelve month period was prepared based on these schedules and on information received from the field. This program was submitted to the Committee.

Mission 66 Control Schedules

The Mission 66 Control Schedules for park developments were revised to reflect the addition of new areas, additional facilities needed to accommodate an estimated additional 10 million visitors during the Mission 66 period, and increased costs since the last submission.

Advance Development Programs

To further facilitate the crystallization of ideas on the numerous details connected with development it was decided to prepare detailed annual programs for an additional year beyond the budget year, for a total of 3 years instead of 2. These data provide the basis for orderly sequence of development; for detailed studies of individual projects; for obtaining survey data and for the preparation of preliminary plans. Each of these annual programs is tentative when first compiled, becomes progressively firmer as studies develop and is well established when due for submission with the annual estimates.

Maintenance

Maintenance and operational responsibilities of park staffs continue to increase at a rapid pace as additional facilities are completed under the construction phase of Mission 66. The increase is not only in numbers but more significantly is caused by the added complexity of the problems, particularly in respect to buildings and utilities which incorporate in their design many new materials and equipment requiring a wide variety of new maintenance practices, procedures and techniques.



New cottages for the use of park visitors are constantly being added to the Park System by private industry under Mission 66.

The season in many parks has been materially extended by keeping the roads open later in the fall and opening them earlier in the spring. In other parks additional roads are being kept open on a year-round basis. Operational efficiency in snow removal has been further improved by the acquisition of modern equipment.

Concession Authorizations

Sixteen concession contracts were negotiated. These included construction programs for Shenandoah, Yosemite El Portal administrative site, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, representing investments totaling about \$2.75 million dollars. Highlights in this field were the conclusion of contracts with the District of Columbia Armory Board for the construction and operation of a stadium on the East Capital Street site, and the Virginia Sky-Line Co., Inc. providing for a \$2-million improvement program at Shenandoah National Park.

Prospectuses

Nine prospectuses were issued soliciting offers for the operation of facilities at Lake Mead, Mount Rainer, Hot Springs, Canyon de Chelly, Rocky Mountain, and Great Smoky Mountains. Authorizations have been negotiated as a result of the prospectus for Great Smoky Mountains and Glacier Basin saddle livery at Rocky Mountain, and offers have resulted from the Lake Mead and Mount Rainier prospectuses.

Concessioners' Improvements

The Yosemite Park & Curry Co.'s new Village Store, restaurant and other structures, costing about \$800,000 were dedicated on May 9 and the new warehouse and utilities buildings were completed at a cost of about \$700,000. Degnan, Donohoe, Inc., also completed its new restaurant and delicatessen at an approximate cost of \$750,000. Completion of these structures allowed removal of the Old Village building complex and restoration of the area to its natural condition. In addition, concessioner improvement programs were completed at Big Bend, Crater Lake, Bryce Canyon, Everglades, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Hot Springs, Mammoth Cave, Mount McKinley, Sequoia, Shenandoah, and Yellowstone National Parks, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Canyon de Chelly, Death Valley, and Petrified Forest National Monuments; Blue Ridge Parkway; Cape Hatteras National Seashore; Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

and National Capital Parks, with investments totaling approximately \$2,500,000.

Other Concession Activities

Because of widespread opposition to the plan to remove concession facilities from the East Side of Rocky Mountain National Park, a study was made resulting in recommendations, approved by the Assistant Secretary, that certain facilities be retained.

A committee consisting of representatives from each Regional Office, and a concessioner and park employee from each Region, has been established to study the Service souvenir policy.

An arrangement was completed with the Eastern National Park and Monument Association for the operation of the Jamestown Glasshouse interpretive exhibit through a joint cooperative agreement.

Land Acquisition

During the year \$2,400,000 was made available for land acquisition, of which \$900,000 was donated. Some 78,816.98 acres of inholdings were acquired by purchase, donation, transfer or exchange.

Donations of land included: 4,000 acres from the State of North Carolina for Cape Hatteras National Seashore; 2,040 acres from the State of Alabama and the Alabama Power Co. to comprise the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala.; and the Grant's Tomb site of 0.76 acres from the city of New York and the Tomb structure from the Grant Monument Association to comprise the General Grant National Memorial, established on May 1, 1959.

The Minute Man National Historic Site, designated as such by Secretarial order, April 14, 1959, comprises 8.08 acres of U.S. land transferred from the Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base.

Completed purchases and approved options cover some 7,155 acres in Glacier, Grand Teton, Lassen Volcanic, Rocky Mountain, Virgin Islands, and Yosemite National Parks; Badlands, Effigy Mounds, Joshua Tree, Muir Woods, Petrified Forest, and Whitman National Monuments; Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Shiloh National Military Parks, Independence National Historical Park; Cape Hatteras National Seashore; and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

At Everglades National Park, the United States conveyed 51,000 acres of land and water to the State of Florida and received in exchange 100,741 acres, a net addition of 49,741 acres of land.

Water Resources and Water Rights

Two regional units were established, thus giving four of the five regional offices basic water resources and water rights organizations for operation under delegated authority. The Department's Geological Survey investigated water resources in 16 parks and monuments to find ground water supplies or define water rights. Three similar investigations were made under contracts. Two parcels of land were purchased with wells or well sites, and 70 exploratory and test wells were drilled. Two water rights were licensed, approximately 25 extensions of time in which to make proof were obtained, and public hearings were held on two water right cases. Surveys and analyses were continued to obtain water right data for appropriative water claims.

Design and Construction

In fiscal 1959, \$43,682,832 were available for the construction programs of the National Park Service, including carry-over balances from fiscal 1958. By June 30, 85.8 percent of these funds had been obligated, and four hundred twenty-one individual construction contracts were awarded. A large number of day-labor projects also were completed. To help offset the shortage of design office personnel, a number of contracts for professional architectural and engineering services were consummated.

Roads and Trails

Major road projects completed during the fiscal year amounted to 117 miles of reconstruction or new construction at a cost of \$8,151,000. Projects totaling \$5,852,560 were started during the year and an additional \$8,635,000 was obligated prior to the start of the fiscal year under advance contract authorization. This \$14,487,560 for new projects added to the \$5,008,000 of previous years projects which are approaching completion gives a total of work under construction of \$19,495,560.

Completion of the final stages on three park routes—the Jamestown Tour Road of 4.6 miles in Colonial National Historical Park, the Heart O'Hills Road of 6 miles in Olympic National Park and the 9.2 mile entrance road at Arches National Monument—opened 20 miles of new roadway to the public. Reconstruction projects covering 227 miles of roadway and bridges were also completed.

The major projects placed under contract during the year were Construction of the Thornton Gap Interchange and approaches at Shenandoah National Park; reconstruction of 1.679 miles of Union



The ever-increasing number of visitors often taxes campgrounds beyond their capacity. The "No Vacancy" sign directs campers to other sites in the area where they may pitch their tents. Mission 66 is designed to alleviate congestion caused by years of earlier park neglect.

avenue at Vicksburg National Military Park; 6.5 miles of the Entrance Road at Mesa Verde National Park, 13.7 miles of paving on the Lassen Peak Highway at Lassen Volcanic National Park; 5 miles of reconstruction on the South Entrance Road at Zion National Park; 4,198 miles of reconstruction on the Jackson Lake Road at Grand Teton National Park; and the construction of grade separations on 14th Street and the Mall in the National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C.

Minor roads and trails projects totaling approximately \$4,500,000 were started. A few of the larger projects under contract for construction are the Bodie Island Entrance Road at Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, amounting to \$377,179; a grade separation, structure and connecting roads, amounting to \$393,275, at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, a parking area for the new Visitor Center, in the amount of \$155,668 and the Four Loop Road amounting to \$260,690 at Saratoga National Historical Park.

During fiscal 1959, approximately 120 projects were under contract on minor roads and trails. An additional 5,300 vehicle parking spaces were gained during the year.

Parkways

The 1959 fiscal year again saw the National Parkways program continue at a high rate of construction on the Blue Ridge, Natchez

Trace, Foothills and George Washington Memorial Parkways. The work was concentrated on closing gaps of Parkway construction and to provide additional visitor facilities along the completed section. A \$16 million contract authorization was provided by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958, of which \$6,264,600 was programmed to the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia; \$1,000,000 for Foothills Parkway in Tennessee; \$2,858,600 for George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia and Maryland; \$5,260,300 for Natchez Trace Parkway in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee; \$216,500 for Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway in the District of Columbia and \$400,000 for advance planning.

The third year of Mission 66 also saw the largest number of project completions of major work since the National Parkways program was initiated in 1933. This represented 33 individual major projects with a total value of approximately \$15,000,000 including 2 miles of paving, 59 miles of repaving, 39 miles of grading and base course, 31 bridges and grade separations, tunnel lining and extensions, slope stabilization and guardwalls.

Two outstanding projects completed included an 11-mile section of the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina extending southeastward from Wolf Laurel Gap through the Cherokee Indian Reservation into Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which marks the southern entrance to the Parkway, and a 4-mile section of the northbound lane of the Gatlinburg Spur along the west side of the West Fork Little Pigeon River of the Foothills Parkway.

Completion under the minor roads, buildings and utilities Parkway program included the Peaks of Otter, Va., information center on the Blue Ridge Parkway, numerous public service features on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways such as additional picnic ground facilities, campground roads, trails, comfort stations, maintenance buildings and utility systems and several employee residences.

As of June 30, 45 major contracts totaling approximately \$24,800,000 were in process under the Bureau of Public Roads program, including 68 miles of paving, 97 miles of grading and base course, 52 bridges and grade separations, and other work.

Under the authority of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958, field studies were carried out jointly by the Bureau of Public Roads and National Park Service in Louisiana on the location of the Gretna River Road. Thus far, nine of the ten Mississippi River State Parks have been furnished advisory services.

Buildings

The building construction program continued with emphasis on providing visitor facilities in the National Parks and Monuments.



There is no finer recreational and educational activity than camping in the great outdoors. Mission 66 is adding new camping grounds to the National Park System.

Visitor Centers, important to interpretation of the parks, were completed or were under construction at Abraham Lincoln, Hopewell Village, Pipestone, Moores Creek, Badlands, Mammoth Cave, Theodore Roosevelt, Bryce Canyon, Moose, Grand Teton; Fort Union, Cumberland Gap, George Washington Carver, Wright Brothers, Parachute Key, Everglades; Death Valley, and Great Smoky Mountains. Plans are nearing completion for Visitor Centers and administration buildings at Gettysburg, Fort Donelson, and Mound City Group.

The progress in the restoration of historic buildings is best exemplified in the Independence National Historical Park where Congress Hall, in Carpenters Court, has been reconstructed and the Merchants Exchange Building, one of the historic buildings designated to be restored and retained, has been rehabilitated to provide offices for Region Five and the Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction. The last major demolition contract for removing nonhistoric buildings has been awarded with completion scheduled for late this fall.

Emergency measures were taken to protect Congress Hall in Independence Square from threatened collapse following damages sustained in the heavy snows of the previous year.

A total of 406 miscellaneous buildings were rehabilitated or constructed at a cost of \$9,700,000.

The housing situation in parks and monuments was further improved by the provision of 107 permanent and 75 seasonal units programed during the 1959 fiscal year.

An agreement was reached with the city of St. Louis and the Terminal Railroad for the relocation of the elevated railroad tracks between the Memorial and the Mississippi River levee at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis and a contract was awarded in the amount of \$2,421,000 for this work. The development cost for this project is shared by the city of St. Louis and other contributed funds in the ratio of \$1 of non-Federal for each \$3 of Federal funds. The present schedule of construction is predicted upon completion of the entire project, estimated to total \$22,500,000, in time for the proposed sesquicentennial celebration in 1963.

New impetus was given to the Historic American Buildings Survey in its second year of resumed recording activity. A unit was established in the Western Office, Division of Design and Construction, in San Francisco, and in collaboration with the University of California produced measured drawings and photo-data book of a number of historically important structures in California. This unit will continue during the present year with the assistance of supervisor and a student measuring team.

A supplement to the Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs in the Library of Congress, listing and describing material added to the collection since March 1, 1941, was compiled and published. The Specifications for the Measurement and Recording of Historic American Buildings and Structural Remains was revised and distributed.

The Building Construction Handbook was completed, printed and distributed to the field. This handbook prescribes regulations governing the planning, location, construction, alteration, repair, moving and demolition of buildings in the National Park System.

Utilities and Miscellaneous Structures

The Service is continuing the progress of improving utilities and miscellaneous structures as reflected in the following general statistics:

There were approximately 677 additional campsites in 25 campgrounds, this included newly developed campgrounds and additions to existing ones. There were 90 water systems and 76 sewage systems completed. These projects increase water storage facilities by 3,400,000 gallons, all representing a capital investment of approximately \$2,705,000.

Master Plans

Emphasis is continuing on the preparation of Master Plan drawings on a schedule which will assure thorough studies of development needs in relation to current and future management requirements well in advance of the establishment of firm programs. Over 600 preliminary and final Master Plan drawings were prepared.

An important step was taken toward the integration of the Mission 66 Prospectus and other planning documents into the Master Plan. In its new format, the Master Plan will become a more effective instrument in establishing and defining the broad objectives, policies, and requirements for all elements of the park program.

Office of Audits

Of major importance during the year was a comprehensive study of the Service's audit policies and practices which was conducted by a Departmental committee. Following recommendations of this committee, the audit scope has been changed to place primary emphasis on accounting and financial matters rather than management aspects. Other recommendations dealt with improving the effectiveness of report distribution and taking follow-up action by administrative officials.

During the year more than 40 reports were issued, eliminating a backlog on hand at the year's start. To comply with the survey recommendations will entail a 2 to 3-year audit cycle. Experience under the new program shows an urgent need for additional auditors to achieve this goal.

National Capital Parks

An Employee Relations and Training Officer was hired in August 1958. Training courses for maintenance, United States Park Police and history section personnel were conducted. There was created in November 1958 a Board of United States Civil Service Examiners to hold competitive examinations for positions peculiar to this office.

Visitor Services

Intensive use of the parks continues creating heavy demands on personnel and park facilities. An estimated 45 million persons used the facilities and services provided by the National Capital Parks; more than 5 million visitors were counted at the five major

national memorials; there were 267 special events attended by over 2 million persons; park naturalists and historians served approximately 300,000 people, and nearly 6 million listened to interpretive recordings or participated in self-guided tours.

Protection

Criminal complaints handled by the United States Park Police increased about 8.5 percent and noncriminal complaints were up nearly 25 percent over fiscal year 1958. Some 1,500 traffic warning tickets were issued and there were upwards of 25,000 arrests and citations involving adults. In the Semi-annual Firearms Qualification Program, 99 percent of the Force qualified for medal awards. The recently announced Promotion Competition Program was received with enthusiasm and steps have been taken to put it into effect.

Physical Improvements

Some 200 plans relating to developments were prepared and nearly \$4 million were expended on about 60 contracts. Much time was spent in analyzing highway plans of other agencies, e.g. approaches to Potomac bridges, the Inner Loop and the Glover Archbold Parkway, and in preparing proposals to minimize their impact on the parks. Horticultural activities included planting of thousands of trees and shrubs, salvaging of top soil, and improving neighborhood parks. Major construction included two stables, several bridges, road realignment and paving in Rock Creek Park, reroofing of Lincoln Memorial; rehabilitation of the Washington Monument elevator; repairs and stabilization at Fort Washington, Custis-Lee Mansion and the Old Stone House; and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Research and Planning

Contracts have been let for the construction of the Rock Creek Nature Center, for continuance of grading and surfacing of portions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Maryland and Virginia, and structures at Prince William Forest and Catoctin Mountain Parks. Historical research has been conducted at Fort Washington, Custis-Lee Mansion, House Where Lincoln Died, and the Old Stone House. Studies were made on a land acquisition problem at Great Falls and for extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Woodlawn and beyond. Development plans are under way for a mechanical maintenance shop headquarters, and a park operations building.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the DIRECTOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

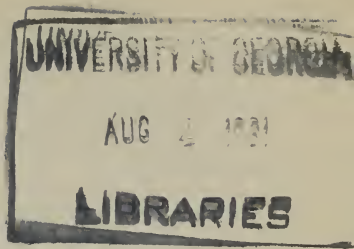
to the

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reprinted from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR—FRED A. SEATON

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1960



National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960, was a notable one for the National Park Service. An exceptional record of accomplishments was made in new and improved facilities and services in the parks and monuments, with new areas added to the System, an increase in the professional staff in the field, and wide public approval for the Mission 66 program.

At the biannual conference of the Service in Williamsburg, Virginia, in December 1959, an event of transcendent importance to the National Park Service was the receipt of a directive from Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The Secretary lauded the achievements of the National Park Service in its Mission 66 program—designed to meet the needs of increasing visitation in the National Parks and the pressures of a population explosion on our natural resources—and added: “Because of the situation which America confronts in this respect, I ask * * * the National Park Service to give high priority to a program of studying and identifying areas which should be preserved for the enjoyment and inspiration of all the people * * * These should include seashores, scenic mountain areas, prairie grasslands, places of national importance in our history, and other nationally significant * * * areas.”

Secretary Seaton's directions included: development of a plan for a system of reserve areas from which future generations may draw for needed parks and recreation areas; the establishments of new parks, monuments, recreation areas, and historic sites to complete the National Park System and meet the growing need for such areas at the national level; put into effect programs for the most efficient use of the Service organization, and training and career development of its personnel; encourage and assist in the establishment and development of State park systems, and other public lands recreational opportuni-

ties; keep clearly in view the importance of preserving true wildern areas in the System for future generations; and to keep uppermost mind the directive of the Congress when establishing the Nation Park Service in 1916: "to conserve the scenery and the natural a historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The Mission 66 program—now in its fifth year—was launched July 1, 1956, for the purpose of staffing and equipping the Nation Park System to care for an estimated 80 million visitors in 1966, the year the National Park Service will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its establishment.

The year again showed an increase in total public visits to t parks and monuments, from 60,554,000 in fiscal 1959 to 65,959,000 in 1960. This follows the trend of previous years and necessitat stepped up planning for further renovation, conservation and ad tional facilities to meet the demands of coming years.

During the year the National Park Service began evaluating t accomplishments and experiences of the Mission 66 program to d and measuring them against the overall goals. The Service w put the resultant new ideas and thoughts into workable plans wh will be a guide in revamping the Mission 66 program, profiting fr lessons of the past and geared to anticipated needs.

Hence, Mission 66 began a study to determine what would ha to be accomplished in addition to its original program to attain t objectives set for 1966, and to fulfill the purpose for which the N tional Park Service was established in 1916: "to conserve the scen and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife * * * and provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by su means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of futu generations."

The Mission 66 program is not only concerned with the large-sc development of new and improved visitor facilities, the reconstr tion of roads and trails, and the laying out of campgrounds, equally emphasizes the preservation of the great wilderness areas the National Parks and Monuments—America's priceless heritage.

During the 12-month period, 1,252 active projects were under co struction involving an investment of approximately \$105,237,2 including new and improved campsites and visitor centers. Dur this period 528 projects representing an investment of abo \$38,000,000 were completed and opened for public use.

Since Mission 66 was launched, 3,357 construction projects invo ing an investment of \$213,000,000 have been completed or are und construction. In addition, private capital invested some \$20,000,0

the construction of public accommodations and related service facilities.

Camping increased and continued to tax facilities. Of 4,829,000 recorded camper-days, 11 percent were spent under conditions in excess to the capacity of the parks' campgrounds. The trend in trailer-camping also showed an upward curve with more than one in five camper-days spent in trailers.

To manage the enlarged operations and extended activities in the system, and to meet the need resulting from the greatly increasing number of visitors, additional employees were hired and trained to augment the park and monument personnel which at the end of the fiscal year totaled 4778 permanent employees, while during the height of the visitor-season another 3724 seasonal employees were on the rolls of the National Park Service.

Major road projects placed under contract during the year totaled \$181,413, which involved 108 miles of reconstructed roads. A total of 83 miles of reconstructed park routes were completed at a cost of \$9,883,900.

The legislative phase of the National Park Service's program is an important one. Under the guidance of the Administration and the Department, the Service obtained gratifying results in the form of Congressional action throughout the year.

Legislation was enacted authorizing the establishment of three new parks. The events relating to the beginning of the American Revolution are to be preserved at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Bent's Old Fort in Colorado, a fort and trading post important in the opening of the west, is authorized to be made a national historic site. The Civil War battle which climaxed the campaign to keep Missouri in the Union will be commemorated through the establishment of Wilsons Creek Battlefield National Park.

Highly important is the enactment of law by which there may be removed the threat of adverse developments at the Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland. Authority was granted to acquire 10 acres of land and to further preserve the historic scene by obtaining covenants, restrictions, or easements on an additional 1017 acres.

Much needed authority was provided to carry out the Mission 66 program for Mount Rainier National Park, which involves moving the headquarters from Longmire to Ashford, Washington, outside the park.

Important boundary legislation was enacted for Zion National Park, Utah; Custis-Lee Mansion, Virginia; Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming; and Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee. In all 27 laws directly affecting the National Park Service were enacted in fiscal year 1960.

In addition to legislation affecting areas of the National Park System, Congress enacted Public Law 86-523 which reiterates and strengthens the Federal government's policy for the preservation of archeological and historical data which might otherwise be lost as the result of dam and reservoir construction.

Other measures still pending in Congress which are especially important are the proposals to establish national seashores, to create the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, to revise the boundary and provide an entrance road to Dinosaur National Monument, and to acquire the Storer College property for addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, as a part of the Mission 66 program, showed considerable progress. Completed were the following studies: Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers; English Exploration and Settlement to 1700; Development of the English Colonies 1700-1775; Political and Military Affairs, 1763-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; as well as a number of subthemes in Westward Expansion: The Cattlemens Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; The Farming Frontier; the Texas Revolution and War with Mexico; Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi; and two special studies—Fort De Soto, and Fort Union and the Santa Fe Trail.

Largely on the basis of funds donated to the Service by the Society of the Lees of Virginia and others, the Service was able to purchase the Middleton Collection of Lee memorabilia, from the estate of the late Mrs. Robert E. Lee, 3d. The collection, comprising over 200 pieces of furniture, crested silverware, glassware, chinaware, etc., once belonging to General Robert E. Lee, will now be permanently preserved at the Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial in Arlington.

To accomplish its program for archeological investigations in Service areas and for salvage of archeological data in reservoir areas throughout the nation, the Service negotiated contracts with State and local institutions totalling \$328,500. An additional \$122,000 was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for archeological salvage work in the Missouri River Basin and in the Walter D. George reservoir (Ala.-Ga.).

Interpretation

The interpretive program of the National Park Service provides additional educational services during the past year to the ever increasing number of visitors to the parks, monuments and other areas.

Total visits to the units of the National Park System increased

from 58 million in 1958 to nearly 63 million during 1959. Under the Mission 66 program, facilities for visitor comfort, information, interpretation as well as inspiration have increased and were substantially improved during the past several years and this trend continued during the past year.

New visitor centers were added to the system and the museum collections were enriched by accession of valuable objects, such as a replica of the 1902 glider used by Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk, N.C.

Special events continued to emphasize the importance of the Nation's outstanding historic sites, an example of which was the first official raising of the 49-star flag at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine at Baltimore on July 4, 1959. Other important special events were the celebration incident to the acceptance of lands for Pea Ridge National Military Park and the celebration at Gettysburg and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace in connection with the Lincoln bicentennial program.

Service to the Public

The interpretive services program continued to offer park visitors guide and lecture services by skilled and experienced naturalists, historians, and archeologists—supplemented by new automatic audiovisual presentations, museum exhibits, self-guiding trails, wayside exhibits, and interpretive signs and markers.

This public service added not only to the park visitor's enjoyment but provided an understanding of the natural and historic environment, which lead to important benefits—a greater appreciation of conservation concepts.

The earthquake in Yellowstone National Park and the eruption of Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii National Park provided outstanding opportunities for vivid interpretation of geologic events which were fully utilized and which will play major roles in future interpretive programs of both national parks.

Some 48 nonprofit scientific and historical societies contributed \$7,896 for aid to the National Park Service in 1959 for research, material and equipment and library purchases in its interpretive program.

Visitor Centers

Visitor centers, constructed under Mission 66, are outstanding features of the parks and monuments and contain much appreciated facilities to help visitors obtain greater benefit and enjoyment from their park visits.



Geysers in Yellowstone National Park, an attractive feature to the ever-increasing number of visitors to the park, reacted violently to the August 1959 earthquake and many changed their pattern of behavior.

Nine more of these multiple-use buildings were opened to the public during the fiscal year, including centers at Arches National Monument, Utah; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah; George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.; Grand Teton National Park, Wyo. Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.; Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio; Zion National Park, Utah; and National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C.

Story-telling exhibits were installed in 12 visitor centers and among these the exhibits for the Rock Creek Nature Center in Washington D.C., had the additional feature of being designed particularly for students and school children. This center also contains a planetarium, an assembly room and an exhibit room with "work-it-yourself" and living displays.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

During the 1960 fiscal year, facilities to guide the visitor along the roadsides and trailsides in many of the parks were expanded. Road

de exhibits for the entire park were completed at Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park. Important new roadside or wayside exhibits were also completed on the Natchez Trace Parkway, Fort Frederica National Monument, in Rocky Mountain National Park, at Navajo National Monument, and in Olympic National Park. New interpretive signs and markers were completed at Fort Frederica National Monument, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, George Washington Carver National Monument, Grand Teton National Park, Scotts Bluff National Monument, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Olympic National Park, and Isle Royale National Park.

Audio Visual Planning and Installation

The quality and number of audiovisual interpretive programs, supplementing personal services, advanced greatly during the fiscal year. The use of professional script writers and narrators, coupled with improved electronic equipment and production techniques, resulted in higher quality presentations.

Fully automatic slide-sound equipment was installed in 15 visitor centers and 6 new amphitheaters, and 29 audio stations were placed in operation. Loudspeakers were being replaced at audio stations captioned slides and handphones, reducing the disturbance made by the loudspeakers.

Museum Program

During the year park staffs evaluated and catalogued more than 9,000 museum items, bringing the records up to date and allowing the transfer of items needed for display in new visitor centers.

Equipment needed for the safe storage of museum specimens was purchased for 62 parks. Of particular significance, specialists undertook the restoration of the Gettysburg cyclorama and the ceiling mural of the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall, Independence National Historical Park.

Public-spirited citizens donated museum items of considerable value, notably 16th century objects for Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Caroline, and objects closely associated with the Wright Brothers and George Washington Carver.

The National Museum, the Air Force Museum, the Ohio State Museum and other institutions generously lent or transferred museum items to museums of the National Park Service.



Reenactments of America's historic events, like this one at Harpers Ferry National Monument, recall our Nation's glorious past and heighten the visitors' interest.

Research

Archeological, geological and historical research was continued throughout the fiscal year, among others, in the Virgin Islands; Effigy Mounds, Iowa; Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Calif.; Death Valley, Calif. and Nev.; Joshua Tree, Calif.; Harpers Ferry, W. Va., and Md.; Jefferson Expansion National Memorial, Mo.; Independence Hall National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.; and Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde, Colo.

The National Park Service also carried on an extensive archeological salvage program in 29 reservoir areas under cooperative agreements with the Smithsonian Institution and 31 State and local institutions. In the Missouri River basin, the Smithsonian Institution put forth parties in the field. Surveys and excavations in the Glen Canyon and Navajo Reservoirs—now under construction in the Upper Colorado River basin—were conducted by the University of Utah and the



Rockslides caused by earthquakes in Yellowstone National Park in August, 1959, required extensive repairs to roads and buildings, amounting to several million dollars.

Museums of Northern Arizona and New Mexico. The University of Texas carried on several projects in the Iron Bridge and Ferrells Bridge Reservoirs in Texas.

Geological research in corporation with the Department's Geological Survey involved studies in glaciology as well as geologic mapping in Glacier, Mount Rainier and Grand Canyon National Parks. In the biological sciences, the Service continued the study of elk of Jackson Hole, Wyo., and the study of wolves and moose on Isle Royale in Michigan. Ecological studies were conducted in California in Joshua Tree National Monument and in Death Valley National Monument a study on big horn sheep continued. Marine biology studies continued also at Everglades and Virgin Islands National Parks.

Historical research was inaugurated at San Juan National Historic Site and architectural research in the Virgin Islands, while exhaustive research continued at Independence National Historical Park and at Harpers Ferry National Monument.

Wildlife

The mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes in areas of the National Park System continue to be of prime visitor interest. The perpetuation of all native animals in their natural environment is a primary objective of the National Park Service and cooperative research by qualified institutions and individuals, such as the research on grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park by the Montana State University, is encouraged by the Service.

Management and interpretation of important fishery resources of the parks continued, including the providing of accurate information on native fishes, and the establishment of self-guiding underwater trails in seashore environments.

Park Publications

The phenomenal increase in family camping, recreational pursuit and education interests in the National Parks and other areas was demonstrated by the mounting demands for informational and educational literature.

The Service produced 11,650,000 copies of free informational publications during the fiscal year, including new format folders for Crater Lake and Glacier National Parks and nine smaller areas.

Two new historical handbooks—Antietam and Vanderbilt Mansion—were added to the series, and one—The Lincoln Museum and The House Where Lincoln Died—was revised. One natural history handbook—Great Smoky Mountains—was added to that series, and two in the archeological research series—Archeological Excavations at Jamestown and The Hubbard Site and Other Tri-Wall Structures in New Mexico and Colorado—were issued. The Service also produced the report entitled Recreation Today and Tomorrow in the Missouri River Basin, in cooperation with the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee.

The Public Inquiries Unit received 54,984 requests for information during the 1960 fiscal year, which total included 1,235 foreign requests and 1,182 congressional requests.

A total of 295,715 informational publications was received during the year and bulk distribution used in answer to requests received totaled 213,040, exclusive of sales publications and other miscellaneous publications—such as concessioner publications.

During the year, the National Park Service increased its collection of photographs to better illustrate Service publications and for improved park representation in newspapers, magazines, encyclopedias and textbooks.

A survey of the demands on the National Park Service from writers, park administrators, governments as well as private institutions in other countries, showed approximately 600 foreign inquiries in a dozen foreign languages received for information and technical assistance.

Cooperation with the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Sinclair Oil Corp., in their respective programs of educational radio programs and instructive magazine advertisements, culminated in both firms receiving the Department's Conservation Service Award for enlightened public-service programs in the field of conservation. Public attention was also given to the 40th anniversary of the nature guide service in the National Park System, begun in 1920 by Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Goethe. Dr. Goethe was also the recipient this year of the Department's Conservation Service Award.

Historical Commissions

The Civil War Centennial Commission continued its activity in preparation for observance of the centennial years. Meetings were held in Washington and in St. Louis.

The Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission was continued from March 1 to June 30, 1960, to enable the Commission to complete its final report to Congress.

The Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission observed the 350th anniversary of the explorations of Henry Hudson and Samuel de Champlain.

The Boston National Historic Sites Commission, created in 1955 to study historic objects, sites and buildings in Boston and vicinity relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, extended its 2-year study to June 30, 1960, at which time the final report of the Commission was submitted and the Commission disbanded.

The New York City National Shrines Advisory Board, established to promote public cooperation in the rehabilitation, preservation, and development of Federal Hall National Memorial, Castle Clinton and Statue of Liberty National Monuments in New York City, added new members to the body in the spring of 1960—which undertook a revived program to secure donated funds to complete the development of the areas by the opening date of the World's Fair in New York in 1964.

The protection and management of back country has become more critical with the growing interest in the primitive and undeveloped areas of the parks. Studies are under way to determine the patterns of use and provide guides for the future.



A huge rockslide caused by earthquakes in August, 1959, resulted in several million dollars worth of damage to Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming. Although there were 17,000 people in the park at the time, no one was injured.

The training of park rangers, foresters and supporting personnel, was extended to men in all areas in a variety of programs and subjects tailored to fit the many situations encountered in the Service. Emphasis was placed on safety, forest and structural fire control, radiological monitoring, search and rescue, law enforcement, and mountaineering. The first water safety and rescue seminar was conducted at Everglades National Park for 16 park rangers and 6 other Federal employees. The National Park Service Training Center at Yosemite National Park completed its third successful year, graduating 50 new employees.

During 1959 the Service's system for generating and reporting statistics on public use of the parks was overhauled. Statistical methods are more rigorously controlled than heretofore. The new system is designed to become a basic vehicle in developing data for management and planning relating to park workloads, development priorities, design loads, changes in public pressures and needs, and identification of opportunities for new public services.

Ranger Activities

The divisions in four regional offices have been staffed with division chiefs and good progress was made in improving assistance to the parks in the fields of preservation and protection.

A major revision of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter was completed and a new edition of the Code was issued. This updates and modernizes the regulations in view of the changes in visitor use practices in recent years.

Mountaineering

The mountainous parks are consistently attracting about 20,000 persons annually toward the rugged summits. It is a recreational outlet with heavy returns in satisfaction, but inherent hazards are always present and 10 lives were claimed this year by those seeking the high and trackless places. The relatively infrequent accidents are mostly of a dramatic nature and thus become widely known. The effort, time and cost that goes into search, rescue or evacuation is proportionately great.

Use of Water Areas

The vigorous upward trend in all boating and water activities opens new areas of use and demands for protection services and facilities at an increasingly greater level. This is creating a lag that must be overcome to meet obligations for visitor safety, enjoyment and preservation of park features.

Twelve Months of Service

In 1941, 40 percent of that year's 21 million park visits occurred in July and August. In 1959, 21 million visits occurred in these 2 months alone, but constituted only 34 percent of the year's total of 61 million.

This means that parks now receive during nonpeak travel months over three times the volume of travel that formerly occurred during the peak period. The visitor pattern has shifted so the provision of public services now approaches a year-long operation versus a seasonal one.

Forest Fire Control

The fire control workload increased substantially this year. The fire seasons, particularly in the western mountain parks, extended



The Hurricane Ridge Lodge in Olympic National Park, Wash., is a vantage point giving a sweeping view of the forested Olympic Mountains.

2 to 3 months beyond normal. The occurrence of 517 fires was a significant increase over the previous 5-year average of 368.

Man-caused fires increased 42 percent over the previous year, and lightning-caused fires, 9 percent. However, the 3,061 acres of park vegetation burned was far less than the previous 5-year average of 8,444 acres and the lowest since 1939. The safety record of no disabling injuries during firefighting activities is outstanding.

Greater use was made of aircraft for scouting, detection, movement of suppression personnel and supplies, and application of fire retardants on burning fuels. Smoke Jumpers were utilized for the first time in region four.

Forest Insect and Tree Disease Control

Maintenance control operations kept most insect and tree diseases and subsequent vegetative losses, low. Barkbeetle infestations in mixed conifers in California increased sharply. Mountain pine beetles have invaded the 60,000 acres of high mountain lodgepole pine



At the dedication of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Department of the Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton is shown points of interest by Superintendent Millard D. Guy.

in Yosemite National Park which have been weakened by repeated attacks of needleminer. Both infestations were combated by direct control particularly in the public use areas.

Acti-dione, an antibiotic, has proven effective in destroying white pine blister rust infections on western white pine. Control programs in white pine forests are being reoriented since it is now practical to extend protection to infected western white pines not included in the original ribes eradication units.

Wildlife and Fish Management

Fish management was oriented to retain natural wild fish populations and to stress that fishing is an incidental park experience rather than a primary one. Mammoth Cave and Grand Canyon live-trapped deer for transplants in Kentucky and the Navajo Indian Reservation. A bear management policy aimed at reducing personal injury to visitors and returning the bears to natural habitats has been initiated.

Recreation Resource Planning

The preparation of the National Park System plan, a program designed for selecting and preserving, while still available, qualified outstanding scenic, scientific and historic areas of the Nation so that



Campsites, such as this one in Olympic National Park, Wash., are favorite vacation spots to increasing number of visitors to the national parks.

future park needs may be fulfilled, made significant progress during the year.

Fifty-eight areas received field investigation or were otherwise inventoried for possible consideration for national park purposes. In addition, comprehensive studies were made of several areas to determine their national significance and their feasibility and suitability for inclusion in the system. Among these are the Great Salt Lake and Promontory Summit in Utah, Fort Davis in Texas, Fort Smith in Arkansas, Fort Larned in Kansas and Bent's Old Fort in Colorado.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to establish a Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz.; Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz., and an Arkansas Post National Memorial in Arkansas. The Russell Cave National Monument, Ala., is expected to be established by Presidential proclamation when the lands have been donated.

Other bills introduced in Congress would authorize comprehensive field studies of areas considered to be suitable for national park inclusion in the Northern Cascades region of Washington and Sawtooth Mountain region of Idaho, both of which are now in national forests

Boundary Adjustments

Legislation authorized addition of lands at Antietam National Battlefield Site, Edison Laboratory National Monument, Independence National Historical Park, Montezuma Castle National Monument, and Wright Brothers National Memorial; additions and deletions at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Zion National Park; change and addition of certain donated lands at the Everglades National Park; and transfer of a small portion of San Juan National Historic Site to the municipality of San Juan as a city park.

Legislation also authorized boundary revisions and a change in name for Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Stones River National Battlefield, while boundaries of Muir Woods, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Cabrillo and Colorado National Monuments were revised by Presidential proclamation.

Public land orders reserved administrative sites near Juneau and King Salmon, Alaska, for Katmai, Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments.

The McGraw-Edison Co. donated Glenmont, Thomas A. Edison's home in West Orange, N.J., for addition to Edison Laboratory National Monument. Mr. Wallace E. Pratt of Carlsbad, N. Mex., donated 42 acres of lands located in McKittrick Canyon, Tex., for a detached area addition to Carlsbad Canyon National Park. The General Services Administration approved transfer of about 3,600 acres of land from the Atomic Energy Commission for addition to Bandelier National Monument, as proposed by Presidential proclamation.

Bills introduced in Congress during the past fiscal year would authorize boundary adjustments at Castillo de San Marcos, Dinosaur, Harpers Ferry, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; Coronado National Memorial; Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways, and Olympic and Shenandoah National Parks.

Other bills would establish a portion of the Tucson Mountain Park as a detached unit of Saguaro National Monument; authorize a boundary revision of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site; facilitate certain land exchanges and adjustments pertinent to park administration at Vicksburg National Military Park; provide a new headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park about 9 miles from the park, and a small addition to De Soto National Memorial.

New Areas Proposed

The Department recommended that the Congress authorize establishment of three national seashores to be located at Cape Cod, Mass., Padre Island, Tex., and Oregon Dunes, Oreg. Studies have continued



Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., draws an ever-increasing number of visitors who enjoy its subterranean spectacle as well as the lectures by national park rangers.

for the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore in California and Cumberland Island, Ga.

A Park Service report recommending the establishment of an Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri was issued during the year. A Great Basin National Park proposal in Nevada was considered. Congressional hearings held in Nevada in December 1959. Progress was made in evaluating a Prairie National Park proposal in Kansas and the Allagash River region in Maine. The Department supports the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park proposal in Maryland.

Areas Authorized or Established

In accordance with authorizing legislation, notice of the establishment of Grand Portage National Monument, Minn., effective January 27, 1960, was given by the Secretary. The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians and the Minnesota Chippewa tribe previously had donated their trust lands within the monument boundaries to the United States for the purposes of the monument.

Important sites along the route traversed by the British military expedition from Boston to Concord, Mass., at the opening of the War of the American Revolution, were authorized to be established and reserved as the Minute Man National Historical Park by the act of September 21, 1959.

The Wilson Creek Battlefield near Springfield, Mo., site of a struggle between the Confederate and Union forces for control of the State in the first year of the Civil War, was authorized to be established as a national park by act of April 22, 1960. Establishment of Bent's Old Fort in Colorado as a national historic site was authorized by act of June 3, 1960.

Park status for these areas becomes effective when sufficient lands have been acquired to warrant establishment.

The act of September 8, 1959 changed the designation of the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park in Kentucky to the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was established by Presidential proclamation on August 14, 1959, pursuant to an act of Congress of July 25, 1956. Lands were donated by the State of Alabama and the Alabama Power Co.

Nationwide Recreation Planning

Inventory of potential recreation areas and studies leading toward the determination of outdoor recreation needs received major emphasis in the continuing work on nationwide planning for nonurban recreation resources.

In addition, efforts were made toward completion of the inventory of existing recreation areas and supplementing inventory data previously collected. Data collected on existing areas were assembled for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, as was a general evaluation of recreation opportunities and developments in selected metropolitan areas and counties throughout the country.

Shoreline Surveys

Findings from the 2-year recreation area survey of the Great Lakes shoreline were released in a two-volume report issued by the National Park Service, *Our Fourth Shore and Remaining Shoreline Opportunities*. The report recommends public preservation of important natural areas and responsible planning for industrial areas to reduce their effect on recreation values.

Sixty-six areas were identified as possessing important recreation values. At least three of these, Sleeping Bear Dunes, Huron Moun-

tains, and Pictured Rocks, were believed to be of national significance and were being studied in further detail at the end of the year.

River Basin and Regional Studies

A report on Recreation Today and Tomorrow in the Missouri River Basin, prepared in cooperation with the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, was released. Cooperation with recreation groups and interagency committees included participation in work of the Arkansas-White-Red Basins Inter-Agency Committee, the Columbia River Basin Inter-Agency Committee, the Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee especially on the means of financing recreation development under the provisions of the Colorado River Storage Project Act and the U.S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basins on a field survey to identify "unusual areas" possessing recreation potential and deserving consideration for meeting present and future recreation demands.

At the request of the Bureau of Land Management, the Service undertook to provide recreation planning assistance on O & C lands in Oregon.

Recreation Research

The field of recreation economics was stressed in research studies made during the year, especially in connection with proposed national seashore areas. Economic surveys of the proposed national seashores at Oregon Dunes and Point Reyes were completed in collaboration with private economic experts, and an economic study on the impact of establishment of the proposed Cape Cod seashore was conducted under contract. Survey work was completed also on a study of the economic impact and sociological effects of recreation use of the reservoirs in the Missouri River basin.

Reports are in process on two special studies being made under contract: (1) a study of present and future needs for organized camping facilities to provide camping opportunities for children in ages 9-16, and (2) a nationwide sample survey to help measure long-term demand for public parks and recreation areas and the types of outdoor experiences that are sought.

A special survey of the demand for water resources for recreation use was made at the request of the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources.

Advisory and Consultative Assistance

Assistance was given to 47 States on 628 occasions on a wide variety of problems. The amount of such assistance furnished has been



Fort Laramie in Wyoming, like many other National Monuments, recalls America's early frontier history and the opening of the West.

creasing gradually for some years, but it is still inadequate to meet the requests arising from the States' expanding recreational programs.

One of the more significant examples was cooperation with the Missouri State Park Board in adapting Service master-planning procedures to the preparation of a master plan for Van Meter State Park. After approval by the Board, it is hoped that this may serve as a guide for other master plans.

Another important example is a comprehensive study of the 50,000-acre Custer State Park being undertaken on a reimbursable basis at the request of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks to determine needed acquisition, development, protection and operating methods and procedures required for continued administration as a State park on an adequate and proper basis.

This annual edition of a compilation of reports by State park agencies made upon request of the National Conference on State Parks, reveals (1) 2,433 State parks, historic sites, and related types of recreation areas, embracing nearly 5.7 million acres, (2) attendance in excess of 255 million, including 18 million overnight guests, (3) expenditures of \$51 million for operation and maintenance and \$37 million for capital improvements, (4) revenue from operations amounting to nearly \$21 million, and (5) 6,966 year-round and 9,724 seasonal personnel.



Keeping picnic grounds in the national parks neat and tidy is an unending task for park personnel which has to cope with man and beast.

Real Property Disposal

Recommendations were furnished to General Services Administration for conveying to the States and their political subdivisions for park, recreation and historic monument purposes, 28 Federal surplus properties embracing 2,066 acres.

Most significant was the former Sampson Air Force Base near Geneva, N.Y., with 3 miles of frontage on Seneca Lake, the largest in the Finger Lakes. The Service now has responsibility for enforcing compliance with the conditions of the deeds on 189 properties with a total of 31,872 acres.

The Bureau of Land Management was furnished recommendations on 40 applications from State and local agencies to acquire public domain lands for park and recreation purposes.

Reservoir Planning and Management

Nineteen recreation reports were prepared for the Department's Bureau of Reclamation and also 19 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A management agreement was negotiated with the Colorado State Park and Recreation Board for the operation and maintenance of the recreation area on the Bureau's Vega Reservoir.

Operations

Recommendations made by the management survey teams during the year should strengthen the Branches of Programs and Maintenance. The former has been given expanded functions relating to operating programs and the latter will be enabled to carry forward more dynamic maintenance program for the parks.

The Branches of Concessions and Lands have achieved substantial results, respectively, in their fields of providing more and improved visitor accommodations and eliminating inholdings, despite serious obstacles which have had to be overcome.

Probably the most difficult problem ahead in the land acquisition field is the acquiring of inholdings at Antietam National Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park, and other Civil War battlefields, before the forthcoming centennial observances.

Land Acquisition

During the fiscal year \$1,700,000 was appropriated for land acquisition, of which \$450,000 was allotted to the purchase of lands in Civil War areas. Some 20,685 acres of inholdings were acquired by purchase, donation, transfer, or exchange.

Donations of land included 640 acres from the State of Texas for Big Bend National Park; 1,322.75 acres and 37.50 acres from the State of North Carolina and the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, respectively, for addition to the Blue Ridge Parkway; and 1,284 acres from the State of Tennessee for the Foothills Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Completed purchases and approved options cover some 5,385 acres of land in Glacier, Isle Royale, Rocky Mountain, and Yosemite National Parks; Fort Frederica, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Pinnacles National Monuments; Colonial and Independence National Historical Parks; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; and Fort Clatsop National Memorial Project.



The unsurpassed grandeur of the snow-covered Logan Pass on the "Going to the Sun Highway" in Glacier National Park leaves unforgettable memories to millions of visitors.

Water Resources and Water Rights

The special master's report on the *Arizona vs. California* suit over Lower Colorado River water rights was submitted to the Supreme Court in May. The special master limited allocation to the water of the main stem of the river. The right to the quantity of water from the main stem, which is being used at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the right to unspecified increased future use, if needed, were recognized.

Federal rights to the use of waters tributary to the Colorado River remain unaffected at Lake Mead and the other 22 parks and monuments in the Lower Colorado River basin. These rights were recognized as being based both on appropriation under State laws and on Federal withdrawal and reservation of the areas.

Concessions Authorizations

Six concession contracts were negotiated. Five of these include construction programs—three at Lake Mead and one each at Cataract, Hatteras and Yosemite. Of the six contracts negotiated, three have been finally executed on behalf of the Government.

The review of concession contract language and policies within the department has caused this activity to be temporarily suspended.

Prospectuses

Seven prospectuses were issued soliciting offers for facilities at Big Bend, Glacier, Isle Royale, Natchez Trace, Blue Ridge, Glacier Bay, and Fort Jefferson. The Big Bend, Isle Royale, and Blue Ridge prospectuses resulted from the decision that no action be taken on the request of National Park Concessions, Inc., for a new contract and the directive that prospectuses be issued for each area in which it operates.

The only offer received in response to the Big Bend prospectus was omitted by National Park Concessions, Inc., and was conditioned on its being authorized to continue operations at Mammoth Cave. The contract is being negotiated as a result of the Natchez Trace prospectus.

Mission 66 Control Schedules

The Mission 66 Control Schedules for the parks were revised to include requirements for new areas and increased costs. Also, schedules for operating programs were included for the first time.

In preparing this 200-page document, the original Mission 66 estimates for operating programs were reviewed in cooperation with representatives of the Mission 66 Staff and the Branch of Finance. New estimates were developed, taking into account factors not known when the original estimates were prepared in 1955.

In addition to revised control schedules, a 150-page, 6-year program of public works projects was prepared in compliance with Bureau of the Budget requirements, and a tabulation showing estimated costs of Federal, State, and nonurban recreational developments for the 6-year fiscal-year period, 1961-1975.

Operating Programs

As a result of recommendations of the management survey teams, the Branch of Programs has been assigned final responsibility for all operating programs, and for developing procedures leading to the preparation and submission annually of formalized programs for all service functions.

Procedures are in the process of preparation and it is expected that they will be put into effect during the 1961 fiscal year.

Maintenance

Attention has been focused on park needs where water-borne transportation units and floating equipment are essential to efficient maintenance and operation. Arrangements have been made with the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, to secure a tug and barges for Isle Royale National Park and a supply ship for Fort Jefferson National Monument.

The Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, has cooperated in furnishing technical assistance in converting several gasoline-powered craft at Lake Mead to diesel power for more efficient operation and greater safety.

Design and Construction

In fiscal 1960, 1,252 projects were included in construction programs of the National Park Service, including carryover projects from previous fiscal years. By June 30, 1,097 of these projects were completed or under construction.

Severe damage to facilities in Yellowstone National Park due to the recent earthquake, and damage incurred by volcanic activity at Hawaii National Park, required immediate remedial measures to provide facilities for public safety and protection of Government property requiring temporary postponement of some construction projects originally contemplated.

Roads and Trails

Eighteen major roads projects were completed, amounting to 10 miles of stage reconstruction or completion at a cost of \$9,883,900. Twenty-one projects totaling \$9,181,413 were started during the year; one for \$41,994 has been completed; the 20 remaining totaling \$9,139,419 added to six previously started projects costing \$4,801,299 make a total of 26 projects costing \$13,930,219 under construction at the end of the year.

Important projects consisting of reconstruction completed during the year were 20 miles of the Tioga Road at Yosemite National Park, 5 miles of the Rio Grande Road at Big Bend National Park, 14 miles of the park road at Mount McKinley National Park, 7 miles of the Peaceful Valley Loop Road at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and 14 miles of the Cedar Pass Pinnacles Road at Badlands National Monument, and 5 miles of the Park Entrance Road at Mount Verde National Park.

arkways

The National Parkways construction program concentrated on several parkways and provided additional visitor facilities along the completed sections. Of the \$16 million contract authorization provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958, \$240,000 was programmed for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway—Maryland; \$4,413,000 for the Blue Ridge Parkway—Virginia and North Carolina; \$110,000 for the Colonial Parkway—Virginia; \$1,661,000 for the Foothills Parkway—Tennessee; \$2,809,800 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway—Virginia and Maryland; \$6,365,000 for the Natchez Trace Parkway—Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi; \$165,000 for the Palisades Parkway—District of Columbia; \$35,500 for the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway—District of Columbia, and \$200,000 for advance planning.

An amount of \$2 million additional contract authority was provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959 for relocation of a portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway to be flooded by creation of the proposed Pearl River Valley reservoir near Jackson, Miss.

During the year 32 individual major projects were completed with a total value of \$16 million. The completion of the 18-mile section of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia extending from U.S. No. 60 southwesterly to the existing Peaks of Otter section including the 1,040-foot long James River bridge, was a major accomplishment. The opening of this section eliminated a 25-mile detour and provided motorists with a 211-mile scenic drive from the northern boundary of Shenandoah National Park to U.S. Highway No. 460 near Roanoke. A 5-mile extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia from Spout Run near Key Bridge to the Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters site was opened. On the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi 35 miles were completed on the Jackson-Tupelo unit. Numerous picnic ground facilities, campground roads, comfort stations, maintenance buildings and utility systems were completed. Forty-five major contracts totaling \$23,715,000 were in process under the Bureau of Public Roads program. They include two projects on the 5,036-foot long Tennessee River bridge in Alabama to carry the Natchez Trace Parkway over the Pickwick reservoir, and the beginning of grading work on the Foothills Parkway in Tennessee.

Field studies were provided jointly by the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service on the location of the Great River Road in Arkansas. All 10 Mississippi River States were provided with similar advisory service.

Buildings

Emphasis on visitors' facilities continued. The building construction program included 18 visitor centers completed or nearing completion, with 7 additional ones under construction or reaching the contract stage. Eighty-four projects involving over 100 historic buildings or structural remains were in progress.

There were 87 permanent dwelling units; 55 multiple units; seasonal buildings and a dormitory under construction. During hearings on the 1961 fiscal year budget, the Service's Revised Standards and Plans for Employee Housing were reviewed by a House Subcommittee on Appropriations. The fund limitation of \$20,000 in 1960 was retained, but a basis was established for clearance of projects expected to exceed that amount.

Programing of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was geared to commemorate in 1964 the sesquicentennial of the founding of St. Louis. Revisions in planning and construction since 1959 necessitated several additions and adjustments in the professional services contracts. The architects are currently completing studies of the design, structural and mechanical phases of the memorial arch features.

The Historic American Buildings Survey continued recording historic structures with the aid of summer-student teams and through widening collaboration with professional and historical organizations, universities and preservation groups. In the Virgin Islands a grant by the Jackson Hole Preserve brought to realization the longstanding plans of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen to undertake a survey of early Danish architecture, under the sponsorship of HABS.

Utilities and Miscellaneous Structures

Major emphasis was given to simplification of design and acceleration of construction of campground and related utilities. Particular attention was given to effecting economies consistent with good practice and National Park Service policy, with respect to number and location of necessary water fountains, lighting, comfort stations, and hydrants necessary for fire protection.

Following a study made for the National Park Service by a specialist on beach erosion, action was initiated in cooperation with the State of North Carolina to provide sand fixation and hurricane protection at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The objective was to develop an effective barrier against the forces of nature which erode the beach. The design of the Cruz Bay marina to serve the Virgin Islands National Park was completed. Fifty-eight new se

the systems were completed and 66 new water systems increased water storage facilities by 2,219,275 gallons. Eighteen new campgrounds were completed as well as 978 additional campsites.

Master Plans

In the new format which was developed in a Mission 66 study the master plan for each park is expected to become an increasingly important and useful document.

The individual plans will define the overall objectives and controls and establish basic requirements for all elements of a park program. The correlation of development to the requirements of administration, protection, interpretation, and public accommodations will be greatly strengthened. Similarly, the conduct of other programs will have their basis in a single document thereby assuring unified direction in accomplishing stated objectives.

National Capital Parks

An estimated 45 million persons used National Capital Parks park facilities in fiscal 1960, with more than 5 million visitors counted at the five major national memorials. There were 367 special events attended by over 21½ million persons, representing a 73 percent increase in special events over 1958 and a 30 percent increase over 1959.

Mission 66 Improvements

A 5-mile section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Virginia Palisades was opened by President Eisenhower on November 3; the Old Stone House in Georgetown was furnished and placed in operation as a historic house museum on January 24; the House Where Lincoln Died underwent major rehabilitation and was reopened to the public by the Secretary of the Interior on July 4; the Netherlands Carillon Tower was accepted on behalf of the people of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior on May 5; the Rock Creek Nature Center was dedicated on June 4; and a new staff quarters at camp 5 and paving circulatory roads were completed at Prince William Forest Park.

A new recreation building at camp 2 was constructed at Catoctin Mountain Park; major road improvement was undertaken in Rock Creek Park and extensions of parking areas completed at the Carter Barron Amphitheater and Mount Vernon; extensive planting and approved landscaping was accomplished throughout the park system, including the addition of 4,687 trees and 7,827 shrubs. Major landscape improvements were made to 14 separate park areas.

Planning and Land Acquisition

A contract was awarded for the design of a six-lane Lincoln Memorial underpass and redevelopment of the Lincoln Memorial Plaza. A lease agreement was negotiated between the Potomac Electric Power Co. and National Capital Parks for 790 acres of wilderness type land at Great Falls, Va., for a period of 50 years. Such agreement will insure protection for this rugged natural area and may provide for its eventual inclusion as a key unit in the National Capital Park System.

Budget and Finance

While the Service's 1960 appropriations for construction of buildings, utilities and other facilities were less than the amount appropriated for 1959, appropriation increases were provided in 1960 to strengthen the operating programs. There follows a comparison of the 1960 appropriations with those for 1959:

Appropriation item	1959 fiscal year	1960 fiscal year	Increase or decrease (-)
Management and protection.....	\$16,056,200	\$16,772,000	+ \$715,800
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	12,477,100	14,435,000	+1,957,900
General administrative expenses.....	1,429,300	1,475,000	+45,700
Construction.....	20,000,000	16,735,000	-3,265,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	-----
Total cash appropriations.....	79,962,600	79,417,000	-545,600
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeds cash appropriation).....	2,000,000	6,000,000	+4,000,000
Total new obligational authority.....	\$81,962,600	\$85,417,000	+3,454,400

¹ Includes \$14,765,500 of 1959 contract authorization for roads and trails and parkways construction advanced to the 1958 fiscal year for obligation.

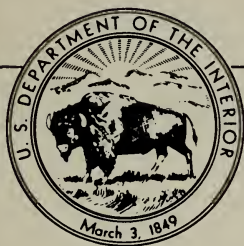
Financial Management

At the close of the fiscal year, the Service's program for improvement in financial management, which has been in progress since 1954, was nearing completion. One important feature of the program virtually completed during the year was that of inventorying and placing under accounting control all of the fixed assets in the park areas that were acquired or constructed prior to the installation of the new accounting system.

For the first time in its history the Service now has complete inventories of all its fixed assets and under the new accounting system such inventories will be kept current at all times. Steady progress was made in the review and revision of the draft accounting handbook which should be ready for General Accounting Office consideration and approval within a few months.

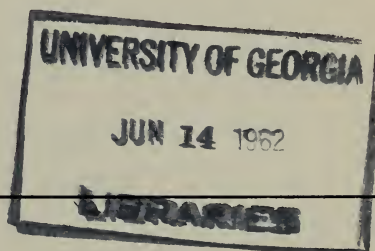
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary*



Annual Report

1961



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

Annual Report
of the Commissioner
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
to the
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reprinted from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1961

National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



A NEW ADMINISTRATION, the half-way point in the Mission 66 program, and inception of the Parks for America movement marked fiscal 1961 for the Department of the Interior's National Park Service

Vigorous words backed by immediate commitments to action launched President Kennedy's approach to America's Recreation Frontier. In his Special Message to Congress on Natural Resources, the President charted a dramatic course to preserve the Nation's rapidly disappearing recreation lands.

He stressed the importance of the National Park System—its contribution to "America's health, morale, and culture . . ." He urged immediate congressional action ". . . leading to the establishment of seashore and shoreline areas such as Cape Cod, Padre Island and Point Reyes." And he instructed the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with other conservation groups—public and private—to "formulate a comprehensive Federal recreational lands program."

The sense of urgency conveyed in the President's message has been relayed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to every level of the National Park Service. In an address on March 6, 1961, Secretary Udall stated: "The talk today is of overurbanization, exploding population, and vanishing countryside. . . . We are today in a state of long-term crisis. . . . The overriding mandate to conservationists today is to preserve the natural habitat of man—to preserve it against the onslaught of bulldozers, cement mixers and subdividers."

It is in this context of crisis that we must assess the accomplishments of the National Park Service during the year, that we must evaluate the Mission 66 program—with 5 years gone and 5 to go—that we must take our sights on a future that will challenge our best energies.

Accomplishments

What then, have been the accomplishments this year? Details are related in following sections of this report, but the selected summary below is useful for overall perspective. During fiscal year 1961, the National Park Service:

Provided recreation opportunities for nearly 76 million visitors and at the same time preserved the wilderness and natural values of the parks. This is the most important single accomplishment of the Service and the System; it is the final measure of all other activities.

Activated five new areas, among them Haleakala in Hawaii: America's 30th National Park.

Opened 10 new Park visitor centers to the public.

Continued studies of potential local, State, and Federal recreation areas throughout the country.

Initiated public tours of Glenmont, the Thomas A. Edison home.

Tightened motorboat regulations in wilderness areas.

Inaugurated important wildlife management programs and studies.

Embarked on a concentrated land-acquisition program for Civil War areas, in line with the Nationwide Centennial Observance.

Improved boundaries of many parks and eliminated key private inholdings, notably at Mammoth Cave National Park.

Launched the Registered Historical Landmark Program.

Accelerated construction programs to provide relief for economically depressed areas.

Strengthened maintenance functions to assure better preservation and use of park resources.

Encouraged substantial new investments by concessioners to provide better visitor facilities.

Expended or obligated \$92 million for 1,147 construction projects, including new and improved campsites and new visitor centers.

Completed and opened for public use 438 facilities representing an investment of \$21 million.

Improved management, protection, and interpretation at parks by adding 1,222 new permanent employees.

Improved the caliber of present employees through training programs, such as those conducted at the Service's Training Center in Yosemite National Park.

Underpinning the Service's aspirations for the future was a comprehensive legislative program. Given the need for quick action to save significant open lands, the most important elements of this program were legislative recommendations to create new park, recreation, and shoreline areas. Cape Cod, Padre Island, and Point Reyes National Seashores were among those recommended. Other pending



Canoeing on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is a favorite outdoor sport shared by bikers who frequent the towpath throughout the year. The influx of vacationers who like the great outdoors requires determined efforts by the Park Service to find more recreation areas in the National Park System.

bills would authorize, among others, Great Basin and Prairie National Parks and Ozark Rivers National Monument.

Mission 66 Reappraisal

Mission 66 is a 10-year conservation program for the National Park System. Its whole purpose is to make possible the best and wisest use of America's scenic and historic heritage. That means maximum enjoyment with maximum protection of those features and those qualities which make it a national park system unmatched in the world. The purpose has not changed, but the magnitude of the task has. That is why substantial time and energy has been devoted this year to reappraising Mission 66.

Five years ago, conditioned by the "patch-on-patch" psychology of the war years, park plans seemed overbold. But the vitality, the mobility, and the prosperity of this Nation have proved that they were not bold enough.

In the 5 years just past, hundreds of construction projects have been completed, a unique system of interpretive centers for park visitors has mushroomed across the land, camping facilities have been improved, roads have been repaved and relocated.

But instead of the urgency being over, we find ourselves facing a new dimension where an action program is required which dwarfs the first 5 years of Mission 66.

As President Kennedy commented, cooperation between conservation agencies and groups must be strengthened at every level. Conservation and wholesome recreation are the elements of one national problem; the National Parks are not islands unto themselves.

Visitor facilities and existing parks are not enough now, much less for coming generations. By the year 2000 there will be more than 360 million Americans.

Public response to Mission 66, on the whole, has been overwhelmingly favorable. The American people wanted and got improved facilities in their parks. They appreciated this turn for the better. But there has been concern and criticism, too.

Is Mission 66 overdeveloping the parks? Are the essential values of the System being compromised in the attempt to provide for the onslaught of visitors? These voices have been listened to. Where they have been uninformed, every effort has been made to allay fears with facts. Where the voices have offered solid criticism and have pointed out mistakes, programs have been modified to prevent jeopardy of lasting values in the parks.

The National Park Service is charged with a single, but twofold purpose: To provide for public enjoyment of the parks in a manner that leaves them unimpaired for future generations. Preservation is combined with use, not alienated from it. The purpose of Mission 66, in its inception and yet today, has been to contain and channel the inundation of people before sheer volume destroyed the basic values of the System. The wilderness character of the System has not been sacrificed to Mission 66, but saved by it.

Observations indicate that the principal activities of park visitors are camping, hiking to outlying points of interest on park trails, nature walks with naturalists, and attending campfire programs and lectures. The vast majority of those who travel to the parks have a good appreciation of what the parks are for and how they should be used.

Challenge of the Future

The "quite crisis" of disappearing recreation lands has awakened Americans. They are tired of going to crowded, over-regulated parks.

They want space and they want quite. These are other names for freedom.

Out of the pervasive need for expanded recreation lands a new conservation movement has sprung: Parks for America. It involves the cooperative effort of Federal, State, and local park and recreation agencies.

It is an education in the growing interdependence of our society to hear men and women from these different governmental levels discuss park and recreation problems. The problems are mutual and they demand mutual solutions. In this realization and the action program it compels lies the challenge and the hope of America's recreation future.

Parks for America ties together the many strands that make up America's Recreation Frontier: Mission 66 and a growing, balanced National Park System; the National Recreation Plan; and State and local park and recreation systems.

In concert, the many agencies and governmental levels involved have the chance to save significant portions of man's natural habitat for our children's children.

Mission 66

Outstanding as a milestone of the program was the Mission 66 Frontiers Conference held in April 1961 in Grand Canyon National Park. Here the park superintendents, representing the grass roots of park conservation, met with the planners and administrators to take stock of progress made during the first half of the program and to set the stage for the next 5 years. A sober examination of what had been accomplished, an evaluation of successes and failures, and a re-dedication to the promise of Mission 66 were the main accomplishments of the Conference.

A reappraisal of the objectives as well as the progress of the program was a significant feature of Mission 66 activity during the year. The result has strengthened our resolution to bring the program to full accomplishment. Gratifying progress is being made, but it must be speeded up. Increased emphasis must be given to developing a comprehensive program of research to enhance the knowledge needed for all phases of park protection, interpretation and maintenance. Management improvement also needs to be pushed forward at a faster pace. Staffing schedules must be made to keep pace with the provision of physical facilities.



Preservation and restoration are continued operations of the National Park Service at Harpers Ferry National Monument as in many other units of the park system. The picture shows Shenandoah Street in Harpers Ferry, a town of outstanding scenic and historic interest.

Employee training needs to be stepped up all along the line. But one of the greatest challenges is the necessary expansion of the National Park System itself.

As a Nation we must provide for the physical, cultural, and spiritual well-being of the people. We must protect and preserve the natural and historical features that represent the greatness of America. The National Park System must be expanded if this is to be done and the growing population is to be provided the open space it needs for refreshment and relaxation. We have learned from the seashore studies that delay in acquiring park and recreation lands means lost opportunities. Remaining areas of natural, scientific, historic, and recreational significance on a national scale must be found and dedicated to the public welfare before they are lost forever.

Providing parks and recreational opportunities for people is not alone a Federal responsibility. An important part of Mission 66 planning consists of developing programs in cooperation with State,

county, municipal and other local agencies. Parks for America is being launched as a cooperative program designed to pull together the aims, resources, and skills of all professional park people and citizen groups in a unified plan for a stronger and culturally richer America.

Recreation Resource Planning

Localities, States, the Federal Government together face a crisis in saving space now, and together they must act to set aside national recreational areas and city playgrounds, State parks and county green belts, and pay a high price for land that will soon be even more costly or else committed to developments. Time and economics no longer will allow piecemeal action. There must be a pooling of funds and effort by Federal, State, and local governments if park needs now and for the future are to be met.

Accordingly, the National Conference on State Parks, the American Institute of Park Executives and other organizations are cooperating with the National Park Service in a concerted program to provide adequate Parks for America, an eleventh hour effort to seek authority and money to bid successfully in the competitive land market while suitable parklands are yet available, and to defend existing parks against encroachment. Secretary Udall has given Parks for America wholehearted endorsement.

Nationwide Recreation Planning

As an integral part of Mission 66, the National Park Service is preparing a nationwide plan for parks, parkways, and recreation areas to be published in 1962, outlining a program that would provide all segments of our present and future population with adequate outdoor recreation areas near their homes for frequent day and weekend use, as well as more remote areas for vacation use. In the studies leading to the plan, we are working closely with the President's Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

The report will present a list of specific potential sites as well as recommended sites for consideration as parks, parkways, and recreation areas in each of the 50 States, of local, State and National significance. Following publication of the report, the Service expects to cooperate with the States in the preparation of individual State plans.

The inventory of some 5,000 existing local, State and Federal parks and recreation areas has been completed and approximately 2,400

potential areas have been studied so far. Also preliminary State plans have been prepared in cooperation with park and planning officials of West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Nevada, and Missouri.

River Basin and Regional Studies

The Service cooperated with the United States Study Commission, Southeast River Basins, in preparing recreation plans for eight river basins encompassing parts of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

In cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the Service is also conducting a recreation study of the Potomac River Basin covering parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In these river basin studies recreation is a major planning purpose along with water supply, flood control, and pollution abatement.

The Service cooperated with the Department's Bureau of Land Management in the evaluation of the recreational potentialities of certain public domain lands to determine their suitability for administration as park or recreation areas by an appropriate level of government.

National Park System Plan

As a part of Mission 66, work has gone forward on the National Park System Plan to round out the National Park System and insure its future adequacy. Sixty-one areas, totaling more than 3.5 million acres, have been identified as having National Park possibilities, and studies of 10 more are under way.

Of more immediate import, are 11 specific recommendations, many of them supported by bills in Congress, to create new National Park areas. These include Cape Cod, Oregon Dunes, Point Reyes, and Padre Island National Seashores; Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park to make adequate the canal property now in National Monument status; and National Historic Site designation for Fort Bowie and Hubbell Trading Post in Arizona, and Old Fort Davis in Texas.

Also included in the recommended legislation is a bill to authorize establishment of Alexander Hamilton's home in New York as a National Monument, and Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home in Indiana as a National Memorial. Buck Island Reef, near St. Croix, Virgin Islands, one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean, has been recommended for establishment as a National Monument.

Areas Authorized or Established

Five new units were added to the National Park System during 1961. Arkansas Post National Memorial commemorates white settlement of the lower Mississippi Valley. Russell Cave National Monument, donated by the National Geographic Society, protects an archeological site of 8,000 years of continuous habitation by prehistoric Americans.

Fort Christian, believed to be the oldest standing structure in the United States Virgin Islands, was established at St. Thomas National Historic Site. In addition, the portion of Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui was designated as a separate park—Haleakala—and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal lands were given National Monument status.

Boundary Adjustments

The boundaries of 10 units of the National Park System were improved by legislation and presidential proclamation during 1961, and action is being considered to make boundary adjustments in 11 other areas.

Encroachments continued to threaten the National Parks during 1961. Mining claims and prospecting beset Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, Death Valley National Monument, and Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. A proposed interstate highway would bisect Ocmulgee National Monument.

Reservoir Planning and Management

Twenty-seven recreation reports were prepared for the Department's Bureau of Reclamation and 31 for the Corps of Engineers, and agreements were negotiated with State and local agencies for the management of recreation lands and facilities at 7 Reclamation reservoirs. Forty-two applications for Federal Power Commission permits and licenses were reviewed and recommendations furnished to the Office of the Project Review Coordinator. Increasing emphasis has been given to review of Reclamation reservoir proposals to assure that current reports and pending legislation provide adequately for recreation lands and facilities.

Assistance was given on 629 occasions in 47 States on a wide variety of problems including interpretative planning on 24 parks in 10 States; additionally, participation from the standpoint of interpretation was given in four training meetings. Included also is planning assistance to several Indian tribes for developing park and recreation



The ever-increasing number of visitors to the National Parks and Monuments requires a constant enlarging of and adding to parking, picnic and campgrounds.

potentials of their lands to accommodate tourists and vacationers, thus strengthening the tribal economies.

Requests for such assistance from the States is expected to rise appreciably in the future because of park expansion programs resulting from increased appropriations and bond issues such as those approved last year in Kentucky, Michigan, and New York, and others being considered in California, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Real Property Disposal

Recommendations were furnished to General Services Administration on 28 applications submitted by the States and their political subdivisions to acquire Federal surplus real properties for public park, recreation, and historic monument purposes. Of special significance, are the applications of the State of California to acquire as part of the proposed 6,000-acre Golden Gate Headlands State Park on both sides of San Francisco Bay, 291 acres of the historic and scenic Forts Baker and Cronkhite in Marin County. The Service

now has compliance responsibility on a total of 205 properties embracing 34,038 acres.

Recommendations also were furnished to the Bureau of Land Management on 62 similar applications to acquire public domain lands for the same purpose.

The 1960 edition of State Parks—Areas, Acreages and Accommodations lists 2,589 State parks, monuments, historic sites, recreation areas and other types of areas included in the State park systems embracing almost 5½ million acres and administered by 99 agencies in the 50 States. The tabulations give for each area the name, location by county, acreage, and the availability of water recreation and overnight and eating accommodations.

State Park Statistics, 1960 reports: (1) attendance of 259 million including 20 million overnight guests, (2) expenditures of \$56 million for operation and maintenance and \$31 million for land acquisition and improvements, (3) revenue from operations of nearly \$23 million, and (4) 7,412 year-round and 10,125 seasonal personnel.

Interpretation

The interpretative program of the National Park Service continued to render an educational service to ever-increasing numbers of visitors to the parks and monuments, as well as to the country's newspapers, magazines, and radio stations.

The program itself was improved by the opening of new visitor centers, which during the year saw a record number of visitors. The latest audio-visual techniques are being developed to make more effective the presentation of the park story in these visitor centers. The interpretative program teaches geology, natural history, history, and archeology to the visitors of the parks and monuments. It contributes substantially to the conservation movement in America. Interpretation becomes a more important phase of the National Park Service's activities and operations from year to year.

Visitor Centers

Visitor center, exhibits, programs, and services for better understanding of the National Parks, have demonstrated their value in helping visitors enjoy the Parks.

Six new visitor centers were opened to the public during the fiscal year, including centers at Everglades National Park, Fla.; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee; Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska; Death Valley National Monu-

ment, Calif.; Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa; and Wright Brothers National Memorial, N.C.

Service to the Public

The interpretive program of guided trips and talks offered park visitors by professional naturalists, historians, and archeologists, supplemented by self-service facilities such as publications, museum exhibits, roadside and trailside exhibits, signs, and markers, and audiovisual presentations, both indoors and outdoors, was considerably expanded during the 1961 fiscal year.

A significant increase in personal services is attributable to the filling of 25 new interpretive positions. Eleven park areas, previously without an interpreter on the staff, were enabled to initiate an interpretive program.

Some 49 nonprofit cooperating associations contributed \$119,111.00 for aid to the National Park Service for research, equipment, books and materials used in the interpretive program. These associations produced 19 new interpretive publications, bringing the total to 190.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

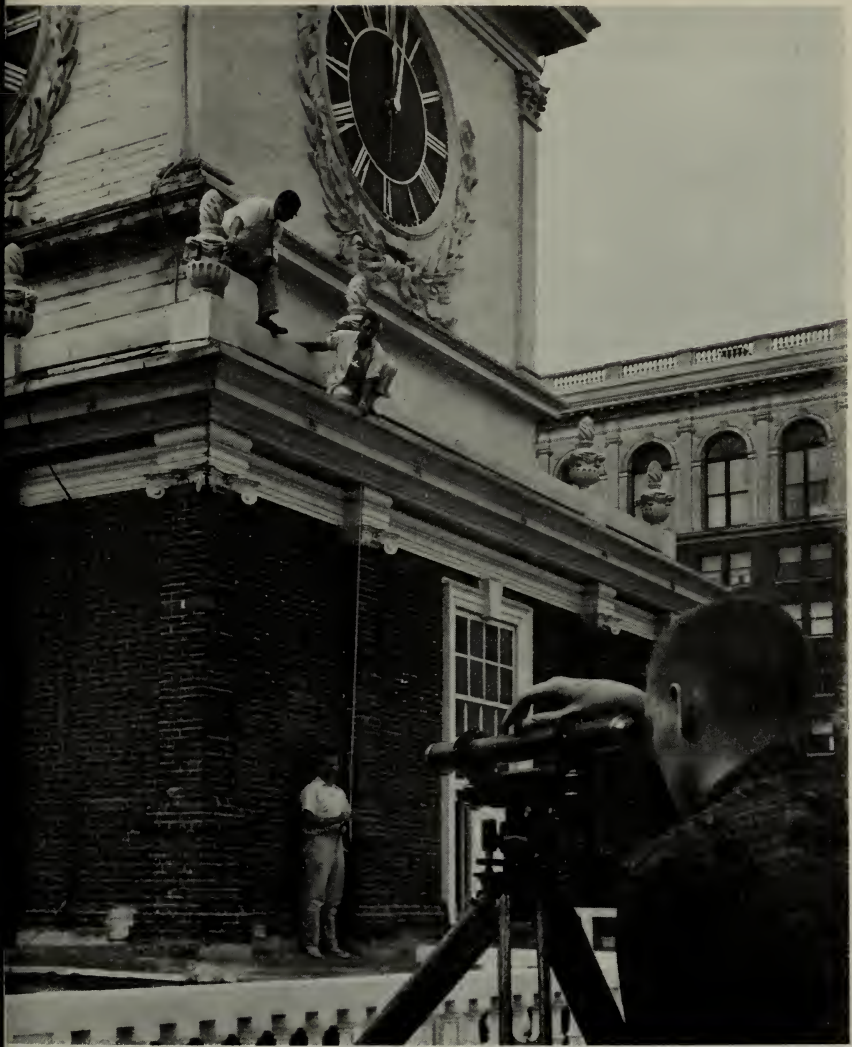
Roadside interpretive exhibits, signs, and markers, and self-guided trails were developed or expanded in many parks during the 1961 fiscal year.

Parks where new roadside or wayside interpretive facilities were installed include Great Smoky Mountains, Everglades, Crater Lake, Mount McKinley, Olympic, Virgin Islands, and Yosemite National Parks; Badlands, Effigy Mounds, George Washington Carver, and Fort Frederica National Monuments; Richmond National Battlefield Park; Blue Ridge Parkway; and in a number of other areas of the National Park System.

An innovation in outdoor interpretation is a self-guided underwater trail at the Virgin Islands National Park, where swimmers follow underwater labels that interpret marine features along the route.

Audio-Visual Planning and Installation

The trend toward greater use of interpretive audio-visual devices continued during the year. Installations were made as follows: Automatic slide/sound equipment in five Park visitor centers; self-contained cabinet slide/sound projectors in four visitor centers; audio-visual equipment for five Park amphitheaters; 18 audio stations in



Conservation, protection, and restoration are important activities in units of the National Park System. Here summer architectural students employed by the Historic Structures Section of the National Park Service are working high on the tower of Independence Hall, Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pa.

nine Parks; one electric map with automatic recorded message; and utilization of filmstrip in one automatic installation.

Significant in future planning were four custom-built, battery-powered audio stations, now providing visitor-activated recorded messages at such diverse spots as an elevated nature trail in the Everglades, a mountain pass in Coronado overlooking the route followed by Spanish conquistadores, an overlook at Bryce Canyon, and a view point in Saguaro.

Another of the year's developments which may prove equally significant is the use of motion picture animation techniques to bring "life" to still photographs in the making of motion pictures. The first sound motion picture production thus made—"The Lincoln Country"—is proving vastly more effective than the former slide/sound presentation at Lincoln's Birthplace, Kentucky.

Museum Program

Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C., converted a coldly functional gun emplacement into an attractive museum. Eleven other parks installed museums in their visitor centers. Fort Frederica, Ga., placed weatherproof exhibit cases inconspicuously along the streets of the colonial settlement so visitors could rebuild and repeople the town in imagination as they explored the site.

Among historic structures carefully refurnished were Officer's Quarters at Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo., and the Maltese Cross Cabin at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.

Regional offices have established clearing-house safeguards to assure that park collections contain objects important for interpretation, and to eliminate inappropriate specimens.

At Independence Hall National Historical Park in Philadelphia, a great eagle painted on the ceiling in Congress Hall has been salvaged and will be restored to its honored place. Workmen have also uncovered the original fireplaces in the walls of the building. The ceiling in Congress Hall was collapsing in the chamber that served as the first home of the Senate of the United States. To preserve the intricate and delicate plaster design of the ceiling tracery, photogrammetry techniques were brought into play. Stereoscopic photos were made, which permitted the architectural draftsmen to produce precise drawings of the design. This means of making accurate and detailed drawings opens exciting vistas for the historian, the architect and the administrator.

For example, architectural drawings of a church and steeple which would take a crew an entire summer, with scaffolds and all the para-

phernalia such a structure would ordinarily require, can be accomplished with photogrammetry techniques for a portion of the cost and in a fraction of the time. Stereoscopic pictures, with camera locations, angles and distance rigidly controlled, and skilled technicians to compute the measurements with the help of precise mechanical interpreters, tell more of a building's detail than the most careful measurement by traditional methods.

For this reason, photogrammetry is also coming to be used whenever practicable in the Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey. The H.A.B.S., as the survey is more commonly abbreviated, is a joint undertaking of the Park Service, the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress, to enhance the cultural life of the Nation by a comprehensive archive of historic architecture, similar to those already existing in Europe. This past fiscal year saw a gratifying increase in donations and fuller participation by academic and professional organizations. The year's projects contributed more than 300 sheets of measured drawings, 731 photographs and 420 data pages.

Natural History

The interrelationships and ecological requirements of park wildlife received increasing study because a better understanding of these requirements is basic to the fullest interpretation, protection, and utilization by the public, of park values. Some major findings:

On Isle Royale National Park, following many years of severe damage to the forest understory by an overpopulation of moose, a balance has been restored by a number of preying wolves which arrived from Canada.

In Death Valley National Monument, the interrelationship between bighorn sheep, wild burros, and man has been more clearly revealed. It had long been thought that burros which ran wild and multiplied after being turned loose on the desert by prospectors, were driving the native bighorn sheep from their ancestral watering places. This year sheep and burros were found watering together in many areas without conflict; molestation and occupancy of water sources by man proved to be the major factor in depleting the sheep.

Research

Archeological, historical, biological, or geological research was conducted in most of the National Parks and Monuments by Service personnel, cooperators, collaborators, contractors, or other interested parties.



The quiet crisis of disappearing recreation lands has finally awakened Americans. They are tired of going to crowded, overregulated parks. They want space and they want quiet. These are other names for freedom.

Archeological research was carried out in 21 National Park Service areas. Major projects were initiated at Everglades, Yosemite, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Olympic, Whitman, Grand Canyon, Appomattox Court House, and were continued at Effigy Mounds and at Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde.

The service also carried on an extensive archeological salvage program in 35 reservoir areas under cooperative agreements with the Smithsonian Institution and 30 State and local institutions.

Biological research continued on arctic-alpine ecology at Rocky Mountain, Grand Teton, and Mount Rainier. Ecological studies were continued at Sequoia and Joshua Tree. Fisheries studies were conducted at Olympic and Everglades. The Desert Bighorn study at Death Valley was completed, while wildlife studies at Mount McKinley, Grand Teton, Isle Royale, and Acadia were continued.

In cooperation with the Department's Geological Survey, glacial studies at Mount Rainier and Glacier were continued. Additional geologic work was also done at Yellowstone, Wind Cave and Badlands.

Intensive research in all historical areas continued with special projects inaugurated at George Washington Carver and Dinosaur.

Park Publications

Increased public interest in the National Park System was reflected throughout the year in a larger than ever demand for publications, factual reports, maps, folders, and reprints of principal addresses by Department and Park Service officials.

Some 11,314,000 free informational publications were produced and more than 889,482 were sold by the Government Printing Office—yet the demand far exceeded the supply.

As in previous years, handbooks on the historical significance and natural history of park areas and various reports on the scientific findings of researchers supplemented the free informational program.

Printing of foreign-language folders in Spanish, German, French, and Russian was authorized for Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, as part of the Mission 66 program, completed inventories and studies of sites and buildings in six periods of themes of American history. From these studies, the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommended that 94 sites and structures be classified as having exceptional values in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States under the terms of the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

These classified sites were approved by the Department as eligible of Registered National Historic Landmark status. This new program is an outgrowth of the National Survey. It is designed to recognize and encourage the preservation of sites and structures by State and local agencies, historical societies, and individuals.

Recognition is accorded by the issuance of Landmark certificates and small bronze markers. At the end of the fiscal year, 115 certificates and 11 markers had been prepared. The Department does not bear the expense of restoring or maintaining these Landmarks.



Cape Cod National Seashore not only has one of the finest beaches in the United States but has an endless variety of recreation opportunities in its beach, marsh, forests, and lakes. President Kennedy, on authorizing the establishment of the Park, said that he hoped it would be one of a whole series of great seashore parks for the use and benefit of all of our people.

Ranger Activities

Fiscal year 1961 produced 75,756,000 visits to the National Parks, a rise of 6 percent over fiscal 1960. This may be compared with the decade 1950-60 average of 6.7 percent annually, during which time the population of the country rose at a yearly rate of 1.8 percent.

Camping continued to overtax facilities and exhibit shifts in patterns. Of the 4,840,000 camper days recorded during calendar 1960, 14 percent were spent under overcapacity circumstances, compared with 15 percent in the previous year. The trend toward trailer camping was evident. Trailer camping in 1960 rose to 26 percent of all camping, compared with 23 percent in 1959.

Forest Fire Control

For the fourth successive year, the number of fires has increased. Subnormal precipitations, dry fuels and other weather factors produced ideal burning conditions, especially in the western parks. There

were 540 fires, a substantial increase over the previous 5-year average of 345.

Fire losses amounted to 8,896 acres against the previous 5-year average of 7,109, but this loss is still less than the allowable burn standard of one-tenth of 1 percent of the total area requiring protection from fire. Fire losses in four California national parks contained 87 percent of the total fire damage area. The ratio of man-caused fires to the total number of fires decreased by about 7 percent over the previous year. The safety record of no fatalities or serious injuries was maintained.

The use of aircraft and aircraft-supported operations was expanded over previous years and was instrumental in holding down damages and costs. Fire control personnel had to be rapidly shifted between parks and regions to man some of the larger fires. The Department of Defense cooperated in the fire suppression activities by supplying aircraft when commercial assistance could not be obtained.

Insect and Tree Disease Control

Control operations were expanded to combat outbreaks of bark beetle infestations, particularly in the pine forests in Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Crater Lake, and Grand Teton National Parks. The needleminer which is attacking lodgepole pine in Yosemite National Park has a 2-year life cycle. Direct control to combat the infestations in the moth-egg stage was increased.

The programs for controlling white pine blister rust infections were reoriented. Ecological studies of the rust and the development of an antibiotic permit deferment of control in some parks but requires intensified control in those parks where standards of control are higher. Actidione, an antibiotic for infections on western white pine, is being used for all control projects where this tree species is present.

Wildlife Management

Reappraisal of wildlife management requirements and programs revealed the need for increased emphasis on ecological investigations, control of overpopulations, and many management oriented activities. Acadia National Park accomplished a desirable deer reduction. An inventory of fish and wildlife management responsibilities in each park was prepared with suggestions for effecting adequate management program staffing.

Range ecology studies at Grand Teton National Park resulted in the formulation of a program for the reduction of elk numbers this fall.

Protection Training

Park Rangers, staff foresters, fire control aids, blister rust workers, and other protection technicians received a wide variety of intensive protection training. The numerous facets of ranger activity assignments require specialized emphasis on such subjects as visitor protection, forest and structural fire control, safety for park visitors and park employees, search and rescue techniques, wildlife management, law enforcement, and mountaineering.

The second water safety and rescue seminar—specializing in boats and boat handling—was conducted at Lake Mead National Recreation Area for 25 park rangers and 6 other Federal and State employees. The National Park Service Training Center at Yosemite National Park graduated 50 Service employees and a Navajo Tribal Parks employee. The total number of graduates from the Training Center during its 4 years of operation is now 203.

Operations

Results of a careful Service-wide reappraisal of the Mission 66 Development Program are reflected in the April 1961 edition of the Control Schedules. This 215-page compendium of actual and projected construction and development cost data is revised annually to reappraise the Mission 66 10-year development program and future long-range planning.

The latest edition provides a convenient financial summary, by individual parks and construction categories, with summary cost columns to show: (1) costs of the first 5 years of Mission 66 (1957-61); (2) forecast of total Mission 66 costs; (3) annual cost projections for years after 1966 through 1972; (4) 1973 and future years costs; and (5) grand total costs.

In addition to the Mission 66 Control Schedules, a 6-year program of public works projects, in compliance with Bureau of the Budget requirements was prepared. This information covers all areas of the Service, in alphabetical arrangement by State and county locations.

The Branch of Programs has developed procedures for preparing and processing formalized programs for certain activities carried on with annual operating appropriations. The results of this initial activity were utilized in arriving at long-range program goals, as shown in the current edition of the Mission 66 Control Schedules. Further steps in application of programing principles are being worked out and are expected to be put into operation during the next fiscal year.



Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui, 125 miles from Hawaii, was formerly part of Hawaii National Park but was established as a separate National Park—the 30th—on July 1, 1961. The dormant volcano has a crater 7½ miles long, 2½ miles wide, and 21 miles around. The crater floor, 3,000 feet below the summit, covers an area of 19 square miles.

Maintenance

As a result of a Task Force study, recommendation and subsequent approval, maintenance activities in the Regional Offices are now on a functional rather than a professional basis as heretofore.

In recommending the establishment of a Branch of Maintenance in each Regional Office, the Task Force stated that a functional type organization would pinpoint responsibility and thus the needed impetus would be provided to systematically and continuously assist the parks in planning, developing, and carrying out the type of overall maintenance program required to protect the Government's investment and adequately serve the needs of the visitor.

Staffing levels commensurate with the workload in each Region have been established and action has been taken to realign personnel to meet requirements.

Concessions Activity

Thirteen concessions authorizations were negotiated, six of which have been executed on behalf of the Government. Eight of those negotiated included construction programs, with investments totaling approximately \$10,228,000. These will result in new and improved facilities at Lake Mead, Shenandoah, Glen Canyon, Big Bend, Mammoth Cave, Isle Royale, Olympic, Yosemite, Petrified Forest, and Blue Ridge Parkway.

Four prospectuses were issued soliciting offers for facilities at Haleakala, Fort Sumter, Lake Mead, and Rocky Mountain. Five offers were received as a result of the Fort Sumter prospectus, but none resulted from the one issued for Haleakala. The Lake Mead and Rocky Mountain ones are still outstanding.

Virginia Peaks of Otter, Inc., completed restaurants and service stations at Whetstone Ridge and Otter Creek in Blue Ridge costing about \$200,000; Yosemite Park and Curry Company spent about \$500,000 in improvements in Yosemite; Fred Harvey completed new facilities on the South Rim of Grand Canyon costing about \$160,600; and Virginia Sky-Line Company invested nearly \$377,000 in new facilities in Shenandoah. Concessioners also completed improvements at Glacier, Grand Teton, Hawaii, Lake Mead, Lassen, National Capital Parks, Rocky Mountain, and Yellowstone, totaling approximately \$536,355.

Other Activities

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee issued a statement confirming the concessions policies of the Service, and further resolved that the policy of granting a preferential opportunity to existing concessioners to negotiate a new contract, if service has been satisfactory during the life of their expiring contracts, shall be interpreted to apply to nonprofit distributing organizations.

Land Acquisition

Appropriations for the purchase of lands during fiscal year 1961 totaled \$2,475,000, allocated as follows: \$400,000, Civil War areas; \$500,000, Minute Man National Historical Park; \$250,000, Independence National Historical Park; \$540,000, Mammoth Cave National Park; \$275,000, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument; \$100,000, Petrified Forest National Monument; and \$410,000 in other areas of the National Park System. Some 26,450 acres were acquired by purchase, donation, transfer, or exchange, of which 2,440 acres were donated.



Burnside Bridge at Antietam National Battlefield Site is of both scenic and historic interest and illustrates the Service's dedication to the conservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

Completed purchases and accepted options cover 2,830 acres of land in Glacier, Mammoth Cave, Rocky Mountain, and Yosemite National Parks; Badlands, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Capitol Reef, Castillo de San Marcos, Joshua Tree, and Petrified Forest National Monuments; Gettysburg National Military Park; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Fort Clatsop National Memorial; and Gloria Dei National Historic Site.

The purchases of the Great Onyx and Crystal Caves in Mammoth Cave National Park were the most significant acquisitions during the year.

Water Resources and Water Rights

The Department approved, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, the application of the city and county of San Francisco under the Raker Act of 1913 for a change in a right-of-way location at the Hetch Hetchy project, Yosemite National Park and Stanislaus National Forest. The change, as approved, will permit a

tunnel to be constructed between O'Shaughnessy Dam and Early Intake on the north side of the Tuolumne River under appropriate stipulations regarding the release of water to the stream for preservation of fish life and esthetic values.

A major problem has arisen in southern Florida involving the Everglades National Park as a result of the planning and development of the southern Florida flood control project of the Corps of Engineers. It will be imperative to provide a systematic release of water to the park to preserve its natural conditions. Preliminary discussions with the Corps of Engineers to achieve the desired results were started this past year.

Design and Construction

At the outset of fiscal year 1961, more than \$106 million was available for 1,365 projects for the construction programs of the National Park Service, including balances from preceding years. This increased to 1,559 projects at more than \$108 million. By June 30 more than 88 percent of these funds were obligated and contracts for 719 projects totaling more than \$71 million were active. Four hundred and thirty-eight projects totaling more than \$21 million, were completed. With the expanded construction programs 24 contracts for professional and engineering services were consummated.

Roads and Trails

There were 125 miles of major road projects under construction at a cost of \$11,847,975 for 28 projects. Fourteen projects covering over 52 miles of reconstruction and about one-half mile of new construction were completed at a cost of \$4,407,437. Also 17 projects totaling 139 miles of reconstruction and 7 miles of new construction were placed under contract at a cost of \$7,716,625. Eleven miles of the reconstruction were completed.

Completions included reconstruction of the Jackson Lake Road at Grand Teton, the Bear Lake Cutoff at Rocky Mountain, three bridges at Yellowstone, the East Rim Drive at Grand Canyon, two bridges at Mount McKinley, a portion of the Newfound Gap at Great Smoky Mountains, the Cape Royal Road at Grand Canyon, the Nisqually River Bridge at Mount Rainier, and paving of the Tioga Road at Yosemite.

Larger projects placed under contract were the New Fremont River Road at Capital Reef, reconstruction of the Chief Mountain Road at Glacier, a portion of the park road at Mount McKinley, by-



The National Park Service is increasing the number of visitor centers where audiovisual programs—employing improved electronic equipment—supplement personal services to explain the natural or historic aspects of the park or monument to the visitors.

pass road at Hawaii, Walnut Canyon Road at Carlsbad, and the final portion of the Newfound Gap Road at Great Smoky Mountains. The Cape Royal Road at Grand Canyon, the Two-Medicine Road at Glacier, and the Arnica Creek-Bridge Bay portion of the Grand Loop at Yellowstone, were completed.

Projects involving 164 minor roads and trails in 63 parks totaling more than \$6,800,000 were completed. Among these were rehabilitation of tour roads in Saratoga; walks, trails, and parking area at Mammoth Cave; the Painted Desert Road system in Petrified Forest; and the road system in the Grand development, Yellowstone. Parking space and campground facilities were significantly increased.

A large number of projects were completed on the motor roads and in adjoining recreational areas. The completions on roads represented 20 major contracts costing approximately \$8,800,000, including 30 miles of paving, 46 miles of surface treatment, 30 miles of grading and base course work, and 20 bridges and grade separations. A 14-mile section of the Blue Ridge was opened near Roanoke and except for a missing link of 15 miles, it is complete in Virginia. In North

Carolina, 12 miles of paving was completed and except for 5½ miles travel is continuous for 96 miles from the State line to Asheville. A new 13-mile section was opened where the Parkway soars to a climactic four State view at an elevation of 5,820 feet.

Parkways

The National Parkways construction program was concentrated on additional visitor facilities and the provision of continuous travel. The \$16 million contract authorization provided the following: Blue Ridge Parkway \$4,058,300, Natchez Trace Parkway \$4,574,000, Foot-hills Parkway \$3,075,200, Colonial Parkway \$20,400, George Washington Memorial Parkway \$3,537,500, Baltimore-Washington Parkway \$359,200, Palisades Parkway \$175,000, and advance planning \$200,000.

On the Natchez Trace remaining grading and several major bridges were completed on the 165-mile unit between Jackson and Tupelo; 112 miles were paved. Public service features completed on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace included picnic grounds, campground roads, trails, comfort stations, and utility systems.

On June 30, there were 33 major contracts totaling approximately \$24,700,000 in process under the Bureau of Public Roads major roads program, including 75 miles of final paving, 66 miles of grading and base course work, 23 bridges and grade separations, 8 tunnels, and other road work. About \$10 million worth of construction is on the Blue Ridge, \$5,800,000 on Natchez Trace, and \$6,700,000 on George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Advisory services provided jointly by the Bureau of Public Roads and the Service were started in Tennessee on the Great River Road. This will be a mile-to-mile location and boundary report which will allow the Mississippi River States to proceed with lands and access control for protection of the Parkway corridor.

Buildings

Visitor centers were completed at Everglades (where \$33,000 was spent to repair damage by Hurricane Donna), Devils Tower, Petrified Forest, and Fort Vancouver; four are under construction. Also completed were a Sports Center at Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. One dormitory and 46 permanent and 33 seasonal Park residences were completed. An additional 44 residences are under construction.

A \$3,796,000 contract was awarded at Jefferson National Expansion



The National Park Service opened 10 new visitor centers to the public during the budget year. Like this one at Wright Brothers National Memorial in North Carolina, they are equipped with audio-visual and other display material to make the presentation of the park story more effective and attractive to the ever-increasing number of visitors.

Memorial for the building of the grand steps and side steps to the overlook structures, foundations for the Gateway Arch and Visitor Center, and relocation of Levee Street and the railroad tracks east of the Memorial. Including Federal, city, and Terminal Railroad funds, \$23 million has been authorized for the Memorial. It is scheduled for completion in 1964.

Utilities and Miscellaneous Structures

The Service continued its expansion of public use facilities and miscellaneous structures; such as sand stabilization at Cape Hatteras; dredging lagoon at Bridge Bay, Yellowstone; and grounds improvement at Independence. A total of 146 projects in 115 parks totaling more than \$3 million were completed. Also 92 water and sewer projects in 74 parks, totaling over \$5 million were completed, notably the

water and sewer system in Grand Canyon, which included a 3 million-gallon water storage facility; a new water supply system at Petrified Forest; and additional utilities in Yellowstone totaling more than \$500,000.

Sixteen power or communication projects in 23 parks were completed. Outstanding were the leased two-way radio systems at Natchez Trace at a cost of \$525,000, a similar system at Blue Ridge, \$452,000, and another at St. Johns, Virgin Islands, \$47,000.

Master Plans

In keeping with the Service's objective of providing at least some visitor use facilities in parks immediately after establishment, good progress has been made toward the development of Master Plans for new parks. Construction of facilities in conformance with the Master Plans has already been started or scheduled in Horseshoe Bend, Pea Ridge, Wilsons Creek, Russell Cave, Flaming Gorge, and Glen Canyon.

National Capital Parks

National Capital Park facilities in fiscal 1961 were used by an estimated total of nearly 141 million persons. Of this figure, more than 5¼ million were counted at the five major memorials. There were 366 special events.

A new C&O Canal barge, more authentic historically, with improved public address system and passenger comforts, replaced the old barge in May. Visitor hours at the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial were extended. In its first year of operation, 125,000 participants used the Rock Creek Nature Center, overtaking facilities in May, June, and October.

Operation of the 194-man United States Park Police force helped to cut traffic accidents and crime incidence. New uniforms, high visibility outer-garments for traffic control, an up-to-date "mobile relay" radio system, and intensive training all contributed to the improvements.

With the worst winter in two decades, National Capital Parks used 4,600 tons of sand, 79 tons of calcium chloride, and incurred the expense of \$100,000 for patching potholes in park roads caused by freezing and thawing. Research continues on Dutch elm tree diseases and turf improvement. Propagation of plants included 18,000 at nurseries and greenhouses and 3,900 waterlilies and lotuses at Kenilworth. Some 60,000 plants were used in display beds.



Crowds of interested visitors to Harpers Ferry National Monument gather around the park historian for information and guidance—typical of visitor activity in most of the historic sites and battlefields being administered by the National Park Service.

Mission 66 Improvements

Noteworthy among these were the Harry T. Thompson Boat Center, reconstruction of Bingham Drive in Rock Creek Park, improvements to Pulaski Park, new tennis courts in East Potomac Park, exterior painting of Executive Mansion, campfire circle at Catoctin, and a fire house at Prince William Forest Park.

Contract work for fiscal 1961 shows: 21 contracts completed at a cost of \$1,172,151; 11 contracts in progress at a cost of \$2,795,945; and 16 contracts to be awarded before June 30 at an estimated cost of \$1,507,540, for a grand total of \$5,475,636.

Important planning work in progress includes the Park Operations Building, restoration of Ford's Theater, and development of Greenbelt Park.



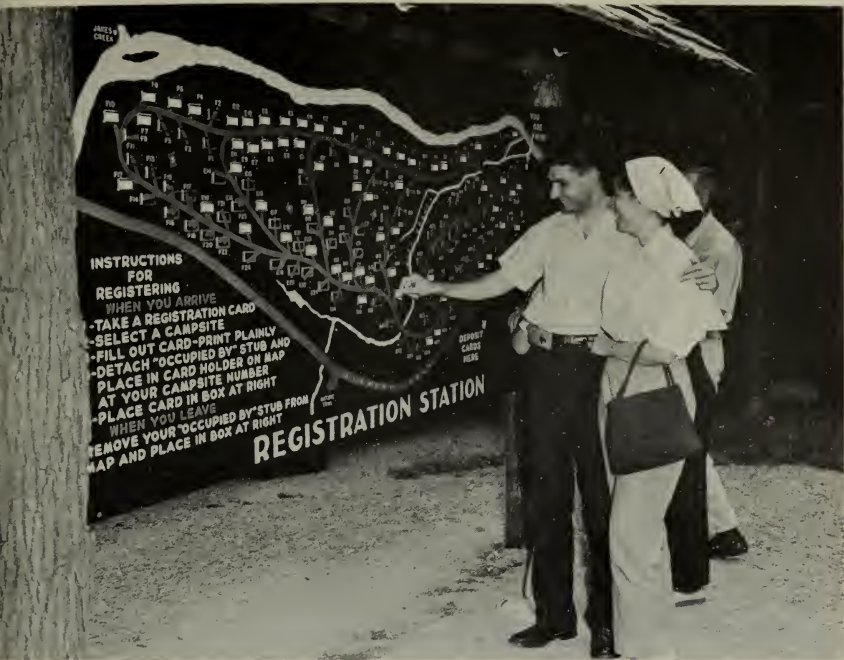
Pottawatomie County in northeastern Kansas is the location of a proposed Prairie National Park—a plan to conserve a sizable representative section of the prairie as nearly as possible in its original condition.

Planning and Land Acquisition

Legislation was introduced for (1) acquiring 790 acres at Great Falls, Va., now on a 50-year lease; (2) acquiring Mockley Point area opposite Mount Vernon; (3) extending George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mount Vernon to Woodlawn; and (4) establishing a Board to screen proposed memorials in National Capital Parks areas. Added to park lands were 388.63 acres valued at \$1,188,512. Lost by transfer or sale were 5.03 acres assessed at \$511,591.

Budget and Finance

The Service's financial position was further strengthened through appropriation increases for the 1961 fiscal year. There follows a comparison of the 1961 appropriations with those for 1960:



Campers at the Elkmont Campground in the Great Smokies pick their own spot and register by inserting an "occupied by" card in the proper card holder on the big board. On leaving the campers remove their card and the board once again shows a "vacancy."

Appropriation item	1960 Fiscal year	1961 Fiscal year	Increase
Management and protection-----	\$16, 772, 000	\$20, 509, 000	\$3, 737, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	14, 435, 000	15, 800, 000	1, 365, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 475, 000	1, 581, 000	106, 000
Construction-----	16, 735, 000	21, 528, 000	4, 793, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----
Total cash appropriations-----	79, 417, 000	89, 418, 000	10, 001, 000
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeds cash appropriation)-----	6, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Total new obligational authority--	85, 417, 000	93, 418, 000	8, 001, 000

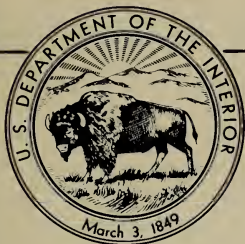
Of the total increases reflected in the foregoing, \$1,576,000 was for increased salary costs as authorized by Public Laws 85-584 and 86-568; \$1,079,000 was required to meet unusual emergency costs incident to forest fire suppressions, building fire losses, and storm damages; and \$2,953,000 for construction at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The remainder, \$4,393,000, was for strengthening the various Service programs, including Mission 66 development.

Audit Activity

Substantial progress was made during this fiscal year in achieving the desired 3-year audit cycle for approximately 200 concessioners, 208 area and field finance offices, and 48 natural history and history associations cooperating with and rendering aid to the National Park Service. Approximately 50 percent of the field finance offices, 25 percent of the areas and concessioners, and 30 percent of the cooperating associations were audited during the fiscal year. In addition, special financial examinations were conducted covering prospective concessioners, an electric power company, and certain entrance station activities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary*

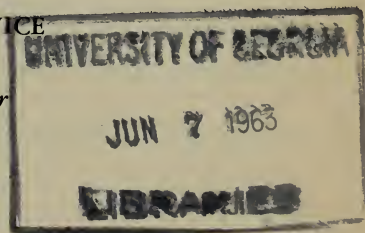


Annual Report

1962

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



Enjoyment of A Heritage; Protection of A Legacy

At the White House Conference on Conservation last spring, President John F. Kennedy said: "I don't think there is anything that could occupy our attention with more distinction than trying to preserve for those who come after us this beautiful country which we have inherited."

In the spirit of this message, and during a year in which Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall called for a national conservation effort "to secure an adequate resources base for the future, and to plan the use of our land resources so that material progress and the creation of a life-giving environment will go hand in hand," the Department's National Park Service:

- Established a close working relationship with the new Recreation Advisory Council and the recently established Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the common mission to bring about improved interagency cooperation and to develop coordinated national outdoor recreation policies.

- Saw three new areas added to the National Park System: Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts; City of Refuge National Historical Park, Hawaii; and Buck Island Reef National Monument near St. Croix in the Virgin Islands.

- Recorded over 82,300,000 visits to national parks and related areas, representing an increase of 8.6 percent over the previous year.

- Observed a 4.4-percent increase in camping, with over 5,051,000 camper days recorded.

— Entered into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences, initiating a study of natural history research needs of the national parks. The Academy, on the basis of its findings, will advise and make recommendations for a research program designed to provide data for effective protection, management, development and interpretation of the national parks, and to encourage greater use of the national parks for basic research.

— Constructed 9 new visitor centers and installed 16 new museums in parks throughout the country—permitting a better program of interpretation.

— Continued efforts to round out a National Park System that will be adequate in meeting the needs of the Nation—now and in the future—with major emphasis and priority on Secretary Udall's campaign to preserve some of America's few remaining undeveloped natural areas along seashores, lakeshores, and free-flowing streams.

— Was tremendously encouraged by President Kennedy's special message on conservation urging the Congress to take "favorable action on legislation to create Point Reyes National Seashore in California; Great Basin National Park in Nevada; Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri; Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in New York; Canyonlands National Park in Utah; Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan; Prairie National Park in Kansas; Padre Island National Seashore in Texas; a National Lakeshore Area in Northern Indiana; and Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wisconsin."

— Worked with the Department's other agencies in support of the broad principles of wilderness legislation now before the Congress.

— Cooperated in advanced planning in anticipation of the passage of youth employment legislation which would establish a Youth Conservation Corps designed to offer outdoor employment in the Nation's parks, forests, and other public lands.

— Stepped up its Mission 66 park improvement program.

— Completed a 5-year survey of existing and potential parks and related types of recreation areas. In a State-by-State investigation conducted in cooperation with the States, 4,800 existing and 2,800 potential parks and recreation areas were identified. These findings were turned over to the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

— Increased the use of helicopters to provide better administration, maintenance and protection, especially in mountainous and otherwise inaccessible back-country areas where this type of equipment offers the only fast and reliable methods for emergency

rescue missions, combating forest fires and other forestry work such as control of insect infestation and disease.

— Participated in the Federal and State aerial reconnaissance of storm damage in six States following the disastrous storm of March 6 and 7, 1962, along the Atlantic coast. Shore damage along the barrier beaches was particularly severe at shorefront developments of Atlantic seashore resorts. The Service published a report which explored the question of dedicating shoreline portions of barrier beaches to public use and recommended various means for prevention of the recurrence of such devastation to private property along barrier beaches in the future.

— Welcomed the addition of more women to the uniformed staff of the National Park System as interpretive specialists.

— Cosponsored the First World Conference on National Parks, Seattle, Wash., June 30–July 7, 1962, in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the Natural Resources Council of America, and other United Nations organizations and Federal agencies. Representatives from 63 foreign countries were guests of the National Park Service at Mount Rainier, Olympic, Yellowstone, and Grand Teton National Parks.

— Placed special emphasis during the year on interpretive work in Civil War areas of the National Park System to meet the impact of increased visits engendered by Civil War centennial observances sponsored by State and local organizations. Many special exhibits were prepared in visitor centers of the National Park System, and the Service cooperated in many special commemorative programs such as the reenactment of the Battle of Manassas.

Public Affairs

The National Park System preserves physical evidences of the growth of a magnificent and fruitful Nation. It is no wonder—as we come increasingly to grips with the pressures of our modern world—that Americans turn to their heritage for a renewal of spiritual strength and pioneering determination.

Today, Americans are crowding the highways and visiting the parks and recreational areas of the country as never before in history. Yearly visits to the national parks have leaped from 22 million only 15 years ago to more than 80 million last year—and the demands of the public for information about the places they visit have increased in the same ratio.

A new emphasis toward meeting the needs of American and foreign friends visiting the national parks is evidenced in the interpretation of these areas through audiovisual services, museums, visitor centers, informative publications, guided trails, and campfire talks.

Emphasis has also been placed on keeping up with the demands for photographic services to supply the requirements of newspapers, magazines, television, and other public relations media.

Our responsibility is not only to the millions who visit the parks, but also to the many more millions who are unable to see the wonders themselves and must rely on the printed word and pictures.

Publication and Service Programs

Emphasis to date in the publications program has been to produce folders on each of the respective areas of the National Park Service. But more and more, Americans are demanding additional informational material. In 1962, the Service printed 4,409,000 copies of 165 free informational publications for the various areas, plus 145,000 copies of 5 general free informational publications. The present publications program provides approximately one folder for every six visitors.

A Division of Extension Services was established during the year to provide staff guidance and assistance in connection with Service-sponsored special public events, dedications, observances, and meetings, as well as Service participation in public meetings sponsored by other organizations. The Division also provides liaison services with conservation and education groups, universities and schools, and is responsible for developing and carrying out public information programs for needed park resources protection measures.

Requests for National Park Service photographs rose 40 percent during the year, mirroring the interest in Secretary Udall's proposals for new areas for the National Park System. More than 10,000 prints of photographs were loaned upon request for use by various information media and in educational programs.

Audiovisual

The trend toward greater use of audiovisual devices in the interpretive and educational program of the Service accelerated tremendously. Included in the year's accomplishments were:

- the completion of 10 amphitheaters,
- installation of 51 audio stations,
- installation of 17 automatic slide/sound projection systems in visitor centers,

- installation of public announcement systems in four visitor centers,
- addition of 17 cabinet projector installations utilizing captioned slides,
- construction of two automatic electric maps with synchronized sound,
- equipping of two visitor center auditoriums for "live" presentations,
- improvement of the program for five existing installations.

Park interpretation in foreign language continued. A captioned slide presentation in the Spanish language was installed alongside a similar English version at San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico. The enthusiastic reception being given the foreign language tape recordings by foreign visitors to the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, suggests that such service for foreign visitors should be considered for other areas as well.

International Cooperation

A Division of International Cooperation was established in response to the growing interest of foreign visitors in America's national parks—evidenced, during the year, by 2,100 letters of inquiry from abroad and by more than a thousand foreign visitors who were received by or had made personal contact with various staff members of the National Park Service.

In cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the Natural Resources Council of America, and other United Nations organizations and Federal agencies, the National Park Service cosponsored the First World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle, Wash., June 30–July 7, 1962. The meeting, which had as its theme, "National Parks Are of International Significance," was attended by more than 300 professional park people representing some 63 nations throughout the world.

The basic purpose of the meeting was to further international coordination of world conservation efforts and to encourage further the establishment of new parks and reserves throughout the world.

Conservation, Interpretation, and Use

The Service reorganization during the fiscal year brought about a gathering of staff divisions concerned primarily with actual park operational activities into a single organizational group under the

supervision of Assistant Director of Conservation, Interpretation, and Use. This brought into close association the interrelated functions of maintenance, protection, interpretation, visitor use, research, and resource management.

Conservation Activities

A major objective common to most legislation related to the National Park Service places emphasis on preservation from injury and spoliation; conserving the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein for the benefit and enjoyment of the people now and in the future.

Conserving these values and assuring the welfare of park visitors required positive protection and carefully regulated use.



This bull elk died from starvation in Yellowstone National Park. The calf in the background is only hours away from death. Overpopulation of elk in the park destroyed the vegetative cover and opened the range to heavy erosion. Quick action in reducing elk populations strengthened the herd and protected park values.

Forests, Soils and Water

Forest fire control efforts reached an alltime high in fiscal year 1962. Alert and trained fire crews and the expanded use of aircraft achieved early control of many fires under hazardous conditions. In the first half of 1962 drought conditions prevailed in the Southeast. Halfway through its fire season by the end of fiscal year 1962, Everglades National Park had 20 fires, almost double the 10-year average of 11 fires. The Shark Valley fire in Everglades, largest fire in Service history and originating outside the park, burned from May 15 to June 20, 1962, over an area of 184,544 acres—77,664 acres of this was parkland. Major control projects were conducted to combat outbreaks of western pine beetles in Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon; mountain pine beetles in Grand Teton; lodgepole pine needle miner in Yosemite; and gypsy moth in Acadia. Programs for control of white pine blister rust through eradication of the alternate host and the use of antibiotics were continued in 10 parks.

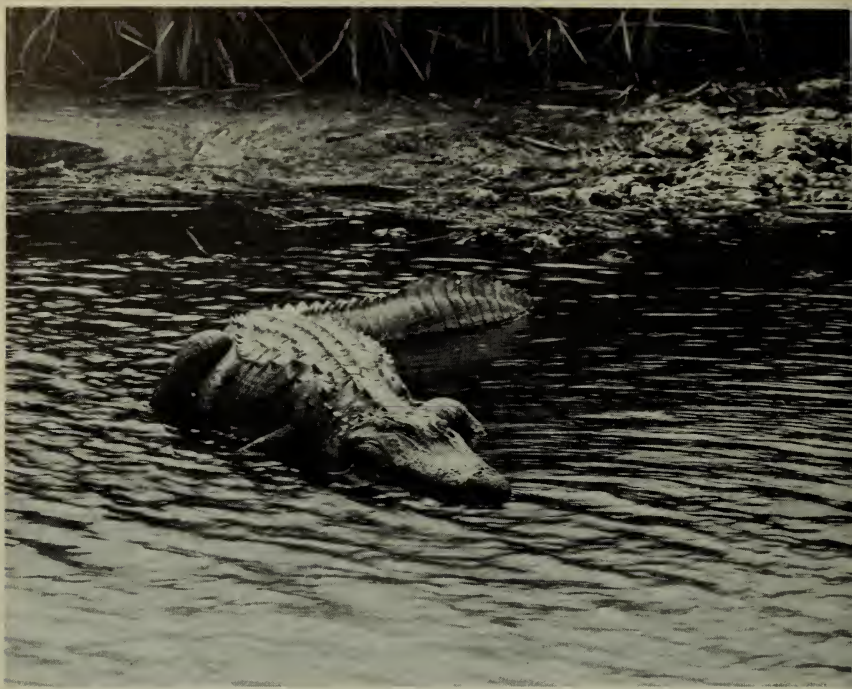
Soil and water conservation measures to restore deteriorated lands were carried out in 20 parks. Management controls were increased to prevent destruction of fragile meadows and vegetative cover types in the high mountains. Range grazing was reduced by 800 animal unit months in the western parks. An AUM (animal unit month) is based on the amount of food (grazing) required to feed one cow or five sheep for 1 month in a particular location, which may vary in carrying capacity, and which, in turn, depends upon climate, soil, and other growing conditions. The total grazing in 18 parks was 85,342 AUM's. Pasturing to maintain scenes in historical parks required 24,209 AUM's.

Wildlife

There are very few places in the world today other than in national parks where opportunities are available for the public to observe and photograph wildlife under natural conditions. To insure that public enjoyment continues, wildlife management programs are directed at attaining an optimum relationship between all animals consistent with the native flora and in harmony with the conservation of other park values.

Increased bear-management programs this year resulted in a significant reduction of personal injuries and property damage to the visitors. Studies of both grizzly and black bears continued in Yellowstone.

Studies at Grand Teton National Park resulted in recommendations for an elk-management program in portions of that park. Public hunters were deputized to participate in the 1961 program under the



Wildlife management programs of the National Park Service are directed at attaining an optimum relationship between all animals consistent with the native flora and in harmony with the conservation of other park features. In Everglades National Park, Fla., above, one can see and photograph alligators in their natural habitat.

provisions of Public Law 787 and removed 278 elk. Cooperative elk studies with State and other Federal agencies were developed in Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone National Parks.

Other elk-management programs were conducted in Yellowstone, Glacier, and Rocky Mountain. The outstanding management program for the year was the successful removal of 4,555 elk from the northern Yellowstone elk herd by park rangers. The overpopulation of elk had already driven out two other species, the beaver and the whitetailed deer.

Acadia, Grand Canyon, Mammoth Cave, and Sequoia and Kings Canyon carried on limited deer-management programs. Wind Cave, Yellowstone, and Grand Teton disposed of 237 surplus buffalo. Death Valley, Lake Mead, Great Smoky Mountains, and Hawaii Volcanoes conducted management programs directed at control of feral burros, pigs, goats, and boars.

Fishery studies were carried on in cooperation with the Department's Fish and Wildlife Service in Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Mount Rainier, Olympic, and Isle Royale. Seventeen areas carried on stocking programs.

Interpretation Activities

The values and purposes of the national parks were explained to an increasing number of visitors by the addition of new visitor centers, roadside and trailside signs and facilities, publications, and personnel.

In recognition of an obligation to provide equal opportunities for women, the Service welcomed the addition of more women this year to the uniformed staff of the National Park System as interpretive specialists.

A new venture began with authorization of sound and light programs for Independence Hall in Philadelphia and for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in St. Augustine, Fla. Modeled after the spectacular night programs presented first at the Castle of Chambord and Palace of Versailles in France and now widely given throughout Europe, they offer a dramatic presentation of history, using controlled light and recorded stereophonic sounds, narrative, and dialog. The first such program in this country began at Independence Hall on July 4, 1962, followed by that at the Castillo later in the summer.

Visitor Centers

Nine new visitor centers were opened: Big Bend National Park, Tex.; Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz.; Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.; Homestead National Monument, Nebr.; Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tenn.; Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.; Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y.; Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash.; and Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Exhibit Installation

Sixteen parks installed museums—seven in new visitor centers, five in enlarged or remodeled ones, and four in existing buildings. More than 300 exhibits were installed in visitor center museums from coast to coast to help interpret the varied stories our parks have to tell.

An example is the remodeled center in Fredericksburg, Va., which shows how a Confederate officer lived during a hard winter of the Civil War, complete with folding camp cot, writing desk and other paraphernalia of the period. In the new visitor center at Great

Sand Dunes, an exhibit uses animated diagrams to show how sand moves to form the dunes.

Another, at the Homestead center, features a unique cold-roller mangle which used large rocks to provide the weight needed for the pioneer mother to iron the family wash. A slide-sound program accompanies the machine to explain how she used it. Eight scale dioramas, from Saratoga, N.Y., to Fort Vancouver, Wash., capture some of the great moments in our history.

The Service participated in the White House Historical Association program by working with the Smithsonian to provide exhibits on the development of the Executive Mansion.

Museum Collections

Parks have added many fine Museum specimens. These include a rare German astrolabe by Johann Krabbe, dated 1582, donated to the collections of Fort Caroline, Fla.; an outstanding group of Spanish arms added to the holdings of Tumacacori, Ariz.; military uniforms and flags from the Spanish Army Museum for Castillo de San Marcos, Fla.; and two Congressional Medals of Honor for display at the Chancellorsville and Stones River, Tenn., centers.

The Service has continued its program of preserving specimens, paintings, and furnishings in the collections of the parks. It completed one of the largest such projects undertaken, the painstaking restoration and rehanging of the famed Gettysburg Cyclorama in the new visitor center. The magnificent painting, 353 feet in circumference and 27 feet high, serves as the centerpiece for an inspiring program, supported by sound effects and an inspirational narrative.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

Roadside interpretive facilities were developed or substantially improved in 17 scenic-scientific parks and in 16 historic ones. The installation of interpretive signs, markers, and trails along the Tioga Road in Yosemite typifies effective "self-service" interpretation along park roads.

Coordinated planning with Service architects and landscape architects has produced the Lee's Hill Shelter panels, Fredericksburg, Va., and the High Water Mark Tour exhibits, Gettysburg, Pa. Greater use of more durable materials, like metal photos, brought encouraging results in on-site exhibits.

While self-service interpretation was improved and expanded on a wide front, the program of conducted trips and talks was also increased. In Yosemite National Park, naturalist-led High Sierra 7-day hikes were resumed after 20 years. Permanent and seasonal interpretive



Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall examines a statue of Theodore Roosevelt with Oscar Strauss, president of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, at the Roosevelt Birthplace, New York City. The building is an area recommended as a national historic site.

staffs were enlarged and 13 new amphitheaters and campfire circles were completed, resulting in an expansion of evening programs in parks where visitors stay overnight.



An astrolabe made, signed, and dated by Johann Krabbe in 1582, was recently acquired by the National Park Service. An unusually fine specimen containing much astronomical detail, it is believed to be the only 16th century astrolabe in the Western Hemisphere heavy enough to have been used for navigation. Purchased and donated anonymously, it will be exhibited at Fort Caroline National Memorial, Fla.

Historic Houses

The House of Representatives in Congress Hall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, has been refurnished to the period of the 1790's when it resounded with the debates of legislators of a young nation. A Federal eagle, painted on the ceiling of the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall, painstakingly removed last year, has been restored and replaced.

The restoration program of Fort Laramie, Wyo., has continued with the refurnishing of the Sutler's Store and a second officers' quarters.

Cooperating Associations

Some 53 nonprofit cooperating associations contributed \$169,941 for aid to the National Park Service for research, equipment, books, and materials used in the interpretive program. These associations produced 29 new publications for sale in the areas. A full-color publication, "Jamestown to Yorktown From Settlement to Nationhood," has won two national awards. "History of the United States Flag" has received national recognition. Both were produced by the Eastern National Park & Monument Association. "Mammals of the Southwest Mountains and Mesas," was published by Southwestern Monuments Association.

Research Efforts

Historical research studies, 46 in all, were completed during 1962 by Service historians. "Puerto Rico and the Elizabethan Age: An Historical Analysis of the Attack by the Earl of Cumberland Against the Island of Puerto Rico," expanded our knowledge of San Juan National Historic Site. Other notable studies covered such subjects as restoration of the Russian Blockhouse at Sitka, Alaska; General Andrew Jackson's "Mud Rampart" defense line at the Battle of New Orleans. Twenty-two studies relating to the Civil War were completed during its second centennial year and included a study of "Clara Barton at Antietam."

Two historians were sent to Spain during the year to procure historical data from Spanish archival sources and to purchase, in part with donated funds, historic objects and specimens needed for museum purposes at San Juan, Castillo de San Marcos, and Fort Raleigh.

Archeology

Archeological research was carried on in 31 areas of the system, the largest program to date. Major projects were initiated at Cape

Cod, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and others continued at Acadia, Grand Portage, Independence, and Hopewell Village. Historical archeology conducted in seven areas supplemented and verified historical records. Historic objects were found in some primarily prehistoric sites, as at Ocmulgee, filling in knowledge of early European contact with the Indians. At Isle Royale, a survey is providing important data on aboriginal and early historic sites.

The Service has been vigilant to prevent destruction of archeological remains that might be lost through construction in areas of the system. During the year a major salvage project was initiated at Ocmulgee where Interstate Highway 16 will cross the monument. It was financed by the State of Georgia at a cost of \$155,000, reimbursed by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The Wetherill Mesa project passed the halfway point. Mine sites which present a thorough coverage of the Indians who lived at Mesa Verde are being excavated. For the fourth year, the National Geo-



Archeologists salvage prehistoric artifacts and scientific information from a 5,000-year-old Indian campsite near the new Red Willow Dam in Nebraska, while cooperative construction crews work around them to shape the new reservoir basin.

graphic Society donated \$50,000. It is one of the major endeavors of New World archeology, matching in scope, duration, and financial support the most ambitious past undertakings.

Salvage Archeology in River Basins

The Service continued its extensive salvage program in reservoir areas with the cooperation of Federal, State, and local organizations. There were 62 salvage projects in 35 States with 34 cooperating institutions. The Smithsonian Institution had 3 field parties in the Missouri River basin in the fall, and 16-18 work crews for the season beginning June 1962.

The University of Utah, Museum of Northern Arizona, University of Colorado, and Museum of New Mexico cooperated with the Service on the Upper Colorado River project, conducting surveys and excavations in Glen Canyon, Fontenelle, Flaming Gorge, and Navajo Reservoirs, and the Blue Mesa unit of the Curecanti project.

The University of Texas excavated in Amistad (Diablo) and McGee Bend Reservoirs and surveyed Toledo Bend, Columbus Bend, and Livingstone. Work continued at John Day Reservoir by the University of Oregon, and at Walter F. George Reservoir by the Universities of Georgia and Alabama.

Natural History

Secretary Udall secured the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences in planning and further broadening the National Park Service's proposed comprehensive research program. A new comprehensive natural history research program for the national parks—endorsed by the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments—was launched, under which the Service considers research as a comprehensive system-oriented program rather than a piecemeal, problem-oriented series of projects. Since knowledge obtained through research is equally important to protection, development, park use, wildlife management, and interpretation, the new program will include periodic reappraisals of ecological conditions to determine whether changes are needed in management practices, to identify and correct ecological damage before it can reach an irreversible stage, and to ascertain the need for additional specific research.

To assist in carrying out these objectives, the Academy, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, selected an advisory committee of the country's leading scientists.

The biological research program produced two outstanding books: "A Naturalist in Alaska" and "The Bighorn of Death Valley." The

latter publication is a revival of the National Park Service Fauna Series on natural history research.

Outstanding progress was made in research on the interrelationships of wolf, beaver, and moose at Isle Royale. Cooperative research in the Yellowstone Lake fisheries and marine research in the Virgin Islands were completed.

An analysis of water-supply needs for preserving the ecology of Everglades National Park was undertaken by the University of Miami, which also continued its research into the dependence of commercial fish populations on park waters. Another research project showed that tree invasions of meadows on the floor of Yosemite Valley are natural, unlike forest invasions at higher altitudes which other research has shown to be caused by human interference.

Progress continued on studies of the survival and natural propagation requirements of the Giant Sequoia and on the ecological requirements of the rare Kaibab squirrel in Grand Canyon. In Grand Teton and Yellowstone, in cooperation with the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, transistorized radio transmission sets were attached by collars to grizzly bears to trace their activities.

Extensive geological research was accomplished in the national parks. Studies of hydrothermal features and phenomena in Yellowstone, which were stepped up following the Hebgen Earthquake of 1959, were continued in cooperation with the Department's Geological Survey.

Excellent progress was made on continuing or recurring projects including glacial studies in Glacier, Mount Rainier, Olympic and Sequoia and Kings Canyon; volcanological investigations in Hawaii volcanoes; and studies of geology and ecology at Great Sand Dunes.

The Department has approved a program of identification, evaluation, selection and registration of nationally significant geologic and ecologic sites.

Ruins Stabilization

Ruins stabilization crews from the Southwest Archeological Center worked in eight sites. The Wetherill Mesa project did stabilization in conjunction with excavation. Other stabilization at Mesa Verde included the spectacular pinning of a free-standing arch to the cliff above Spruce Tree House, and the digging of a 300-foot tunnel under Cliff Palace to drain excessive moisture.

Historic Sites, Buildings, and Landmarks

Substantial progress was made in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, which completed the following studies: "Political



A National Park Service archeologist views a mass display of prehistoric Indian pottery recovered from the Wetherill Mesa excavations at Mesa Verde National Park. Study and analysis of these artifacts will shed new light on the life of Indians who made them.

and Military Affairs, 1830-1860", "Transportation and Communication", and "Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement." To date, 23 studies have been completed, leaving 17 to be done. Of these, nine are underway. A volume entitled "Road to Revolution: Virginia's Rebels from Bacon to Jefferson, 1676-1776" was published.

By the end of the fiscal year, 311 sites were classified as possessing exceptional value and eligible for registered national historic landmark status. Under the registry, 179 certificates and 77 bronze plaques have been issued. The landmark program has been enthusiastically received by the public, with formal ceremonies being held in connection with the majority of certificate and plaque presentations. In a number of cases, such as Graham Cave in Missouri and Fort Robinson, Nebr., landmark status has expedited or encouraged acquisition of sites by States or preservation organizations for public use. This is one of the purposes of the registry.

Visitor Use

The National Park Service is emphasizing the need to protect park values rather than relying only on the rigid enforcement of laws.



Civil War reenactments and exhibits were part of the interpretive work in the Civil War areas of the Park Service during the first year of the Civil War centennial observances. The first reenactment took place at Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., on July 21, 1961.

This emphasis contributes to visitor enjoyment and accomplishes the protective function in a manner that creates a "park atmosphere." No one likes to go to an overregulated park. However, protection against vandalism and other violations which damage the parks for future users is always necessary.

The numerous facets of ranger activity assignments require specialized emphasis on such subjects as visitor protection, forest and structural fire control, safety of park visitors and park employees, search-and-rescue techniques, wildlife management, law enforcement, and mountaineering.

Training

Training of ranger services and supporting personnel at all levels in the skills of park and visitor protection, wildlife management, and emergency operations were expanded and involved more than 2,000 individuals.



New visitor centers were constructed in nine National Park Service areas. One of these was dedicated at Homestead National Monument, Nebr., on June 10, 1962.

The training center at Yosemite provides two 3-month courses each year for newly appointed uniformed employees. The curriculum includes Service history, policies, objectives, organization, and field operations. Initiated in 1957, it has graduated 254. In 1963, the training center will move to a special facility now under construction at Grand Canyon.

Cooperation

Cooperation with Federal and other organizations has been expanded in relation to park use. Primarily concerned were activities relating to water recreation, law enforcement, regulations, mountaineering, winter use, camping, conservation and preservation of resources. Two park rangers toured seven European countries as part of a team in promoting the "Visit USA" program. Millions of Europeans learned something of the significance of the National Park System and were invited to enjoy with the people of the United States these areas of national and international interest.

Ranger services in cooperation with other Federal bureaus organized, coordinated, and conducted a pilot field program for 10 African college students. These students, potential leaders of new African nations, were acquainted with the principles of resource conservation and management as practiced by the Department.



The National Park System preserves outstanding scenic, scientific, and historic areas of the Nation "for the present and future generations." Olympic National Park's Delabarre Glacier, above, is an outstanding example of preservation of a scenic area.

Concessions Activities

Concessioners in several areas invested substantial amounts in expanding and improving their overnight accommodations and rehabilitating existing facilities. The most important improvements

were made by the concessioners as follows: South Rim of Grand Canyon, \$372,000; Sequoia and Kings Canyon, \$101,000; Shenandoah, \$144,000; and Yosemite, \$351,000. Projects by the concessioners are either under way or being planned in Big Bend, Everglades, Mammoth Cave, and Olympic National Parks, on the Blue Ridge Parkway, and in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The District of Columbia Stadium, on lands administered by the National Park Service, was dedicated and placed in use during the year. The stadium is managed by the District of Columbia Armory Board under contract with the Department of the Interior.

Concession facilities at Cape Hatteras, which were demolished by Atlantic tidal storms, have been reconstructed and restored to service.

National Park Concessions, Inc., was granted a new 20-year contract for continued operations in Mammoth Cave, Big Bend, Isle Royale, and Olympic National Parks, and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Under the terms of this contract, the company will invest \$3 million in new and improved facilities at these areas. In addition, contracts were entered into with concessioners at Fort Sumter, Glacier, and Lake Mead. Three prospectuses were issued inviting offers in connection with concessions at Fort Jefferson National Monument, and Hot Springs and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks.

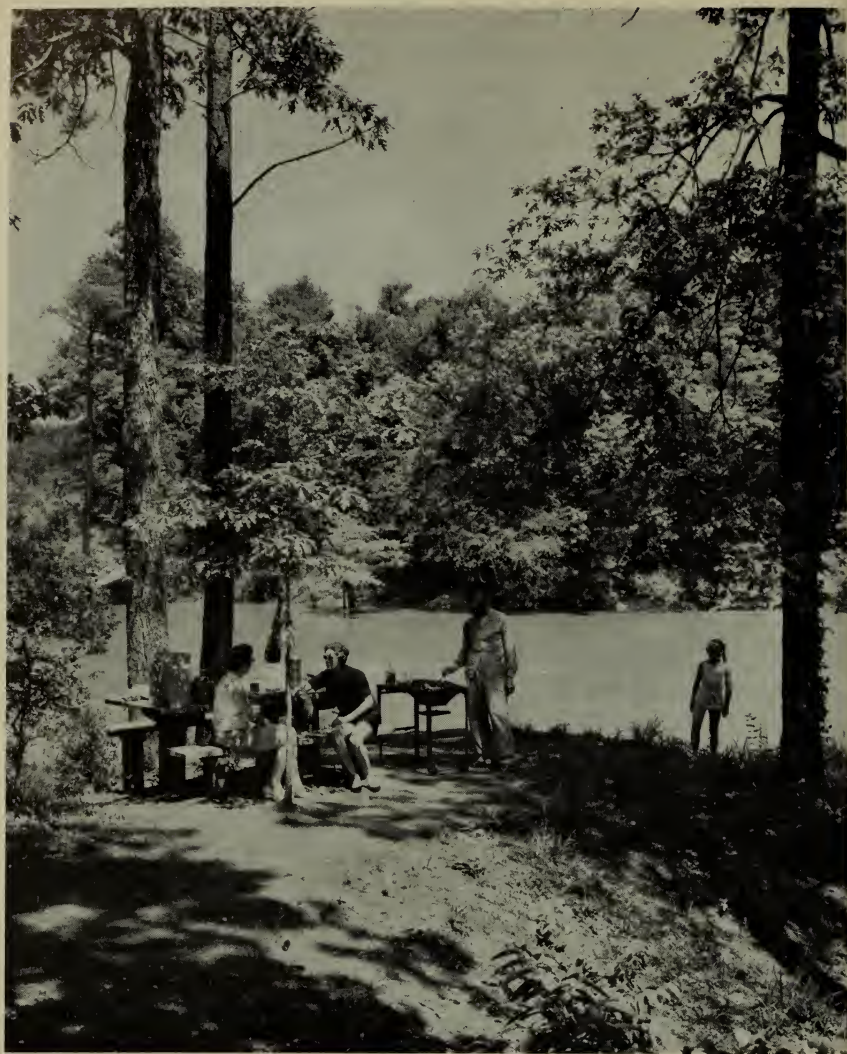
Operations and Maintenance

New maintenance techniques have been employed. A new type rotary snowplow at Yellowstone, in its first year of operation, gave a highly satisfactory performance. New mobile highway lane strippers in areas with highspeed roadways, have reduced costs and discomfort. Hazardous trees are being removed in public areas in Yosemite, Bandelier, Sequoia, and park areas in our Nation's Capital. By using up-to-date research and management techniques, costs are reduced and the esthetic enjoyment of the visitor is increased.

To accommodate the campers, hikers, and wilderness enthusiasts, a back-country cleanup program is underway at Sequoia, and lake-shore cleanup is progressing nicely at Coulee Dam.

Safety

Calendar year 1961 was one of the most successful on record both in accident reduction and program effort. Two outstanding accomplishments were: First, the great reduction in accidental deaths to National Park Service, concessioner and contractor personnel working in the parks. The past average of 13 workers (including 3 Service employees) killed by accidents on the job each year was reduced to a



Picnicking and camping are pleasant interludes for travelers on parkways administered by the Park Service. Natchez Trace Parkway, Tenn.-Ala.-Miss., contains 450 miles of roads and offers many picnicking and camping areas.

total of 3 fatal accidents in 1962, 2 of these being contractor employees and 1 a Service employee. Prior to the one fatal accident, the Service had compiled a record of 22 consecutive months without a fatal accident to a Service employee. Second, the direct dollar loss or cost to the Service from accidents was reduced \$283,000, or ap-

proximately a 61-percent improvement as compared to the annual average loss total of previous years.

Park and Recreation Planning

The National Park Service's park-planning program is designed to expand the National Park system by selecting for preservation—while still available—those outstanding scenic, scientific, and historic areas of the Nation which are of national significance so that future park needs may be fulfilled. Although the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is taking over the principal recreation planning for the Nation, the National Park Service still requires its own planning operation for areas which it administers or plans to administer.

This program made significant progress during the year. Field investigations of approximately 60 areas throughout the country—which had been suggested for possible national park, national historic site, or national recreation area status—were conducted during the year. Comprehensive planning studies—such as specific area studies, economic studies, or land-use studies—were made of more than 20 areas to determine their national significance and their suitability and feasibility for inclusion in the National Park System. Among these were Florissant Fossil Beds, Colo.; Poverty Point, La.; Saint-Gaudens, N.H.; Big Horn Canyon, Mont.-Wyo.; Pecos, N. Mex.; and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Museum, Maryland.

Illustrated brochures—printed with private donations—were issued this year to describe the proposed Canyonlands National Park, Utah; Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wis.; Prairie National Park, Kans.; and Sleeping Bear National Seashore, Mich.

The Department is supporting legislation to authorize the establishment of the following areas: Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Md.; Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz.; Mount Vernon-Woodlawn Extension, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.; Great Falls Park (part of National Capital Parks System), Va.; and Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz. The Department also endorsed a study of a proposed Allegheny Parkway which would extend from Hagerstown, Md. to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. In addition to the above-named areas, legislation was introduced in the 87th Congress to authorize the establishment of the following areas: Boston National Historic Sites, Mass.; Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans.; Golden Spike National Monument, Utah; Oregon Dunes National Seashore Recreation Area, Oreg.; Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.; Tocks Island National Recreation Area, Pa.-N. J.; Valle Grande National Park, N. Mex.; and Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Calif.



Buck Island Reef National Monument near St. Croix, V.I., was one of the three new areas added to the National Park System during fiscal 1962. This area saves delicate coral formations and marine life from dangers of commercial fishing, spear fishing, and shell and coral collecting activities.

Areas Authorized or Established

Three new areas were established and six areas authorized for addition to the National Park System during the year.

A unique area, the City of Refuge National Historical Park in Hawaii, was established on July 1, 1961, to commemorate the sacred grounds where—until 1819—the vanquished Hawaiian warriors, the oppressed, and the taboo breakers could find protection and a haven.

One of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean is now protected in the Buck Island Reef National Monument, near St. Croix, V.I., which was established by Presidential proclamation on December 28, 1961.

On August 7, 1961, Congress authorized the establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore. This act was a landmark in park legislation since it authorized \$16 million for land acquisition—the first time

Congress has authorized the appropriation of funds to acquire lands initially for a major scenic area of the National Park System.

Five new historical areas were authorized by Congress this year. Fort Davis National Historic Site in Texas, the site of a famous frontier fort, was authorized on September 8, 1961. The Fort Smith National Historic Site in Arkansas, authorized by the act of September 13, 1961, will commemorate the two successive forts located on this site to maintain peace among the several Indian tribes of this region from 1817 to 1871.

Piscataway Park, planned to be a part of the National Capital Park System, will preserve the Maryland shoreline of the Potomac River which contains the historic vista and scenic environs of Mount Vernon, the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Fort Washington. This area was authorized for acquisition by the act of October 4, 1961.

Another area honoring Abraham Lincoln, the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Indiana, was authorized on February 19, 1962. Also, Alexander Hamilton will be honored by the preservation of his home in New York City. Authorized by the act of April 27, 1962, this building will be moved to the campus of the City College of New York and be designated Hamilton Grange National Memorial. Each of these five areas will be officially established when the Federal Government has acquired the required lands.

Boundary Adjustments

Legislation has been enacted during this year which authorized additions of lands at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, and Lassen Volcanic National Park; additions and deletions at Wupatki National Monument; and both boundary revisions and name changes for Fort Necessity and Tupelo National Battlefields.

By Presidential proclamation, 14,720 acres of public lands were added to Saguaro National Monument, and 375 acres were added to Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

Legislation also authorized the disestablishment of the Ackia Battleground and Meriwether Lewis National Monuments and their inclusion in the Natchez Trace Parkway. These areas are now known as the Chickasaw and the Meriwether Lewis units of the parkway.

Planning for Nonurban Parks and Recreation Areas

A 5-year survey was completed on existing and potential parks and related types of recreation areas to meet future needs. The survey consisted of a State-by-State investigation, conducted in

cooperation with the States, and identified about 4,800 existing and 2,800 potential parks and recreation areas which could help to meet present and future outdoor recreation needs. Such cooperative nationwide planning will hereafter be the responsibility of the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Economic Research

Economic research during the year focused on measurement of the impact of proposed parks on the basic economic structure of an area and on the comparative effects on the economy and on the general welfare if natural resources are used for recreation development or for alternative uses.

A study was made by the University of Utah for the Service to determine the economic impact which might be expected to result from the establishment of the proposed Canyonlands National Park and to investigate the probable future growth of visits to the existing concentration of parks and monuments located within the region of the proposed park. A study was completed also on the economic feasibility of the proposed Sleeping Bear National Seashore.

A study of the recreation resources of northeastern Vermont was initiated to determine the economic feasibility of developing the recreation potential of that area. A prospectus for the study was developed and a contract negotiated with the University of Vermont.

Urban Open Space

The Service assisted in the preparation of a joint report by the Department of the Interior and the Housing and Home Finance Agency on a long-range program and policy for open space and orderly development in urban areas. The Service also maintained liaison with the Housing and Home Finance Agency on the program of grants to States and local public bodies for the acquisition of open-space land in urban areas, established under the Housing Act of 1961.

Special Studies

A 3-year study of reservoir recreation potentialities in the Potomac River basin was completed, with funds provided by the Corps of Engineers. Work was undertaken, also at the request of the Corps of Engineers, on a 3-year study of the park and recreation area potential of proposed reservoirs in the Ohio River basin.

A report on Puerto Rico's recreation resources was completed under contract. Fieldwork was completed on a seashore and park study of Hawaii.

Following the disastrous storm of March 6 and 7, 1962, along the Atlantic coast, which caused severe damage along the barrier beaches of six States, the Service assisted in the organization of a task force of Federal and State agencies to make an aerial reconnaissance of the shorelines of the six States and published a report, "Seashore Preservation and Recreation Opportunities and Storm Damage." The report explored the question of dedication of shoreline portions of the barrier beaches to public use.

Cooperation With the States

Advisory assistance was given in 48 States on 771 occasions, an increase of 23 percent over 1961. Of special interest is the increase in the number of requests received for assistance in interpretive planning and requests from Indian tribes for planning recreation developments on their lands. In the future, such activities will also be continued by the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.



Federal and State agencies cooperated in making a storm damage survey along the Atlantic coast following the disastrous storm of March 6 and 7, 1962. Assateague Island, Md., above, was one of the areas where damage to the dunes and barriers was severe. Suggestions were advanced for making the island a public recreational area.

"State Park Statistics—1961" shows substantial increases in acquisition, development, and use of State parks. Tabulations show (1) attendance exceeding 273 million, including 23 million overnight visitors; (2) expenditure of \$61 million for operation and maintenance, \$13 million for land acquisition, and \$36 million for improvements; (3) revenue from operations of \$23 million; and (4) 7,984 year-round and 10,142 seasonal personnel. Reported also was a total of 2,792 areas embracing almost 6 million acres.

Real Property Disposal

Recommendations were furnished to General Services Administration on 28 applications submitted by the States and their political subdivisions to acquire Federal surplus real properties for public park, recreation, and historic monument purposes. The Service has carried compliance responsibility on a total of 232 properties embracing 30,395 acres. Recommendations also were furnished to the Department's Bureau of Land Management on 78 applications to acquire public-domain lands for similar purposes.

Reservoir Planning and Management

Two important new policies on acquisition of lands and provision of recreation facilities on reservoir projects—one issued by the Secretary of the Interior relating to reservoirs constructed by the Department's Bureau of Reclamation and the other issued jointly by the Secretaries of the Interior and Army relating to both Reclamation and Corps of Engineers projects. These policies provide for all planning reports to include recommendations for Federal acquisition of all lands needed in the foreseeable future for recreation purposes and the provision of basic recreation facilities required for current needs.

Also of outstanding significance is the new statement "Policies, Standards, and Procedures in the Formulation, Evaluation, and Review of Plans for Use and Development of Water and Related Land Resources," approved by the President on the recommendations of the Secretaries of the Interior, Army, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare. This provides that recreation will be given equivalent consideration as a project purpose on all Federal multipurpose water resources projects.

During the year, 90 recreation reports were prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation and 38 for the Corps of Engineers and arrangements were concluded with State and local agencies to manage recreation developments on 7 Reclamation reservoirs. Twenty-one applications for Federal Power Commission permits and licenses were received and recommendations provided to the Office of the Project Review Coordinator.

The Service made its experienced park and recreation specialists available to provide advisory and planning assistance to States and their political subdivisions taking advantage of the Area Redevelopment Administration program which was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 1, 1961.

Design and Construction

The construction program was the most intensive of any previous year in the National Park Service history. There were 775 new construction projects programed at approximately \$63,166,500, including projects for recreational facilities in the Upper Colorado River Basin Reservoir areas, not including exhibits, interpretive devices, rehabilitation projects, and advanced planning which in themselves amounted to \$2 million.

The new projects, plus work carried over from the previous year, came to 1,667 projects in the active construction program totaling \$134,677,747. As of May 1962 these totals, through further program adjustments, had increased to 1,740 projects amounting to \$135,007,429. Of all projects, 26 percent were completed and an additional 58 percent were under construction. Only 16 percent were not under construction. To augment professional services provided by the field design and construction offices, 22 contracts for professional architectural and engineering services for approximately \$144,150 were awarded. Projects involved were estimated to cost approximately \$7 million.

Architecture

The Service awarded its biggest contract for the "Gateway Arch," a 630-foot stainless steel arch which will rise on the St. Louis waterfront at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. It will be a dominant feature of downtown St. Louis and is scheduled for completion in 1964, the 200th anniversary of St. Louis.

The stately visitor center at Parachute Key, Everglades National Park, an example of dignified Federal architecture, was completed prior to the heavy upsurge of winter visitor use. The Rock Creek Park Nature Center in Washington, D.C., filled a long-felt need and is enjoyed by thousands of visitors in the Nation's Capital.

An unusual architectural design concept, based on the historical precedent of the octagonal blockhouse of Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary times, resulted in the pleasant visitor center at Saratoga National Military Park.

The Gettysburg Cyclorama and Visitor Center, featuring the colossal painting of the battle by Pierre Philapoteaux, also provides

a rostrum for important speakers and an auditorium and gathering ground for several thousand people, in honor of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

The faithful restoration of Congress Hall which shows with exactitude the conditions, architecture and decor under which the First Continental Congress met adjacent to Independence Hall in Philadelphia is a worthy achievement in the historic buildings program.

Engineering

The Division of Engineering supervised 1,134 projects. A total of 485 minor roads and trails projects were programed in 122 areas providing improvement of visitor facilities and extension and enlargement of campground and picnic areas. These, plus projects providing public access to newly acquired areas, totaled \$22,756,595.

A significant accomplishment was the start of a 20-mile jeep trail at Katmai in Alaska, from Brooks River Camp through a magnificent wilderness to overlook the Valley of 10,000 Smokes. Heavy equipment and supplies were moved to King Salmon by air across the frozen Naknek River to Brooks River Camp. Twenty-three visitor facility projects were constructed on the Blue Ridge Parkway. Reconstruction of facilities damaged by the hurricane at Cape Hatteras and Everglades and reconstruction of roads and trails damaged during the 1961 earthquake at Yellowstone were major projects.

Twenty-seven projects were completed to provide commercial power and telephone service including lighting at Mammoth Cave and Carlsbad Caverns and powerlines at Blue Ridge Parkway, Fort Pulaski, Lake Mead, and Olympic. Five additional radio systems were completed, bringing the total of leased commercial systems to 36. Most notable were the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways systems. The Natchez Trace system employs 10 frequencies and permits instant and constant contact throughout the 450 miles of the Parkway. Special audiovisual equipment designed to provide automatic slide-sound programs was installed in nine park auditoriums and three amphitheaters. Electric maps coordinated with narrated descriptions illustrate troop movements at Horseshoe Bend, Fredericksburg, and Spotsylvania.

General utilities and miscellaneous structures such as marinas, docks, and interpretive facilities were expanded. Water and sewer facilities were constructed in 28 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Three hundred and fifty-nine projects such as signs, picnic and camping facilities, and campfire circles were constructed in 33 States. One hundred and three camping areas were developed in 51 areas to bring the total sites in the system to nearly 22,000.

Landscape Architecture

Greatest emphasis was placed on programs providing additional miles for continuous travel on the national parkways, improved visitor facilities, the study of future parkways, and significant major park road development across the Nation. For parkway programs, a total contract authorization for \$16 million was distributed among the Blue Ridge, Colonial, Foothills, George Washington Memorial, Natchez Trace, and Suitland Parkway. On June 30 there were 37 major contracts totaling approximately \$26,300,000 in process under the Bureau of Public Roads major roads program. These include 52 miles of final paving, 69 miles of grading and base course work, 36 bridges and grade separation structures, 9 tunnels, and other roadwork. Outstanding major park road projects completed included developments in the East and Far West at a cost of \$8.5 million.

Master Plan Coordination

A Division of Master Plan Coordination provides, for the first time, central coordination and direction to the Service-wide program of master plan preparation and consists of two major branches, master plan narratives and master plan drawings.

Master plans for the Upper Colorado River Basin Reservoir areas such as Crawford, Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, Navajo, Paonia, and Steinaker have been prepared. Construction in some of these areas has already been undertaken or scheduled.

Lands

Recognizing the pressing National Park System land requirements for conservation, development, and opening of additional areas to the visiting public and to establish vital new parks, the Congress appropriated a total of \$7,600,000 for the purchase of lands for fiscal 1962. The 22,950,000 acres of land and water comprising the areas of the National Park System is less than 1 percent of the total area of the United States. They include non-Federal lands totaling 433,000 acres. Although less than 2 percent of the gross acreage, these inholdings constitute a serious administrative handicap out of all proportion relative to the 22,517,000 acres of Federal lands now in the National Park System. Purchase of 14,000 acres in both newly authorized areas and in established areas, including Civil War sites, is in process.

The newly authorized areas are Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colo., and Minute Man National Historical Park and Cape Cod National Seashore, both in Massachusetts. Negotiations are progressing in these three areas for the purchase of properties.

Land-purchase programs are active in 21 established areas, including five Civil War sites, with realty acquisitions varying in acreage and description from a 0.081-acre extensively improved historical parcel of city land to a 1,200-acre tract of scenic semiarid grazing land. Other scheduled purchases are homesite subdivisions in stands of beautiful trees, rights-of-way for road construction, sites for visitor centers, mining claims, structures of historical and architectural significance, blighted city property which is a fire hazard threat to nearby historical buildings, sites of Civil War events and lands to enhance vistas.

Various public agencies, private organizations, and individuals during the year have donated to the United States real property within nine areas of the system for the use of all the people of the United States. Land exchanges in six areas brought significant properties into Federal ownership.

Other Federal bureaus transferred scenic and important lands to the custody and jurisdiction of the National Park Service in six of its areas.

Water Rights

A major challenge has developed in the struggle to preserve the ecology of Everglades National Park as an asset in the growth of southern Florida. Approximately 90 percent of its fresh water resources originate at precipitation on the park and 10 percent on the adjacent Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District. That 10 percent, with its seasonal and annual variation in quantity, is essential to maintain a balanced subtropical ecology on the seasonally inundated land area; and in the brackish water of its bays and estuaries, which are a vital element in the life cycle of the Tortugas shrimp and other sports and commercial fish on which established industries have grown throughout the State. It is also needed for the increasing population and other industries of metropolitan Dade County. The problem is to determine the portion of the 10 percent which may be spared for the other municipal and industrial purposes without jeopardizing the ecology, and to cooperate in planning the central and southern Florida flood control project throughout the Greater Everglades drainage including the Kissimmee River to provide flood control, drainage, and water storage and allocation for all purposes.

Park Attendance

Fiscal year 1962 brought 82,300,000 visits to the national parks and related areas; an increase of 8.6 percent over fiscal year 1961. Early in the year, total travel moved firmly across the long-run 1947-62 normal growth curve, thus indicating a trend toward a heavier-than-normal public use of the parks throughout calendar year 1962 and probably into 1963, after which a relative and modest softening of this curve may reasonably be expected to occur.



Over 82,300,000 visits were recorded in areas of the National Park System during fiscal 1962, for an 8.6-percent increase over the previous year. Old Faithful, above, continues to be a main attraction at Yellowstone National Park.

Turning to calendar year comparison, 1961 growth in total visits over 1960 was not uniform throughout the Nation. Parks in Southeastern United States rose 12 percent; the Pacific coast and the National Capital area increased 9 percent; Northeast was up 4 percent; while travel to parks in the Rocky Mountains, the Plains, and the Southwest produced changes of less than 1 percent.

Camping in the national parks was up 4.4 percent from 1960 with a total of 5,051,000 camper days. None of the increase occurred in tent camping—all of it was in trailer camping which increased 17 percent—so as to amount to almost 30 percent of all camping in the parks. The expansion of camping facilities reduced the total propor-

tion of public camping in irregular or overcapacity conditions to 11 percent from the 14 percent recorded in 1960.

Budget and Finance

Continued improvement in the Service's capacity and capability for meeting its responsibilities was realized through 1962 fiscal year appropriation increases. In addition to increases in its regular appropriations, funds were provided the Service in the Department's Bureau of Reclamation's appropriation to initiate construction of recreation facilities in the Upper Colorado River Basin Reservoir area sites as authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act. The following is a comparison of the 1962 appropriations with those for 1961:

Appropriation item	1961 fiscal year	1962 fiscal year	Increase
Service appropriations:			
Management and protection.....	\$20,509,000	\$22,586,500	\$2,077,500
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	15,800,000	18,269,000	2,469,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,581,000	1,581,000	-----
Construction.....	21,528,000	36,726,000	15,198,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	-----
Total cash appropriations.....	89,418,000	109,162,500	19,744,500
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeded cash appropriation).....	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Total new obligational authority Service appropriations.....	93,418,000	113,162,500	19,744,500
Appropriation transfers from other agencies.....	5,342,000	7,850,400	2,508,400
Grand total, new obligational authority.....	98,760,000	121,012,900	22,252,900

Of the total increases reflected in the foregoing, \$4,894,000 was for continuation of construction at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, \$1 million to commence a program for construction of facilities in the New York City Shrines areas, \$2,270,500 for construction of recreation facilities in the Upper Colorado River Basin Reservoir area sites, \$2,250,000 for commencement of land acquisitions for the newly authorized Cape Cod National Seashore, \$1 million to continue the land acquisition program for Minute Man National Historical Park, and \$1,875,000 for acquisition of lands in other park areas. The remainder, \$8,963,400, was for strengthening the various Service programs.

A comprehensive review of the Service's visitor fee system was commenced during the fiscal year. With the provision of additional visitor facilities and additional uniformed personnel, there are a number of areas not presently producing any significant amounts of revenues where the charging of visitor fees is now warranted and in some instances changes should be made in the fees currently authorized. Consideration is also being given to any different types of fees

that might be charged to make the system more equitable or to insure realization of the full revenue potential within governing policy and principles. The study was still in progress at the close of the fiscal year. It will be continued and completed in the light of developments with respect to the pending land conservation fund legislation, H.R. 11173 and S. 3118.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Legislation was passed in the Congress and signed by the President during the year that will provide for the preservation of certain lands on Piscataway Creek in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Md., known as the Mockley Point or Moyoane Park area on the opposite side of the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. The Department is authorized to acquire the land for park purposes—approximately 2,600 acres for scenic easements and 1,186 acres by outright acquisition. Plans are being made for early acquisition of the properties, about half of which will be donated. Thus, the use of this scenic and historic area by commercial developments or, as suggested, as a site for a sewer plant, would be averted.

Visitor Center

A new visitor center to serve the ever-increasing number of visitors to the Nation's Capital—on Hains Point overlooking the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers—was opened to the public on March 16 as a pilot project. By the end of the fiscal year 48,087 schoolchildren and other visitors had been "oriented" at the center by means of exhibits, maps, photographs, movies, and slides.

Cultural Developments

The National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission approved a site on Daingerfield Island, George Washington Memorial Parkway, for the world's largest planetarium—proposed to be erected with funds to be raised by the Washington Planetarium and Space Center. This brings closer to reality an outstanding addition to the cultural development of the Nation's Capital.

The Committee appointed by the President to raise funds for the National Cultural Center—planned for a site on the Potomac River upstream from the Lincoln Memorial—is making strides toward a fulfillment of this long-nourished dream for a facility to meet the need of Washington residents by providing a suitable "home" for cultural programs and exhibits.

Also proposed for construction in the District of Columbia is a \$10 million aquarium. One site suggested was East Potomac Park. Legislation authorizing the aquarium has passed the House. The Interior Department has endorsed the bill.

Memorials

Attendance at the memorials has made a new record during the past year. A comparison of attendance for calendar years 1960 and 1961 at the six most prominent memorials and the White House is given below:

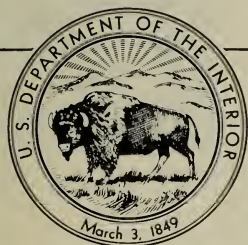
	1960	1961
Lincoln Memorial.....	2, 488, 174	2, 889, 982
Washington Monument.....	1, 392, 891	1, 592, 279
Jefferson Memorial.....	926, 920	811, 547
Custis-Lee Mansion.....	348, 166	321, 919
Lincoln Museum.....	221, 877	250, 674
House Where Lincoln Died.....	135, 562	154, 578
White House.....	809, 639	1, 321, 552
	<hr/> 6, 323, 229	<hr/> 7, 342, 531

Glover-Archbold Park

Expressway encroachment upon the natural beauty of this park area, donated to the National Park Service by the Glover and Archbold families, has been vigorously opposed by the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. Legislation to prevent this development has been introduced in Congress and passed by the Senate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary*

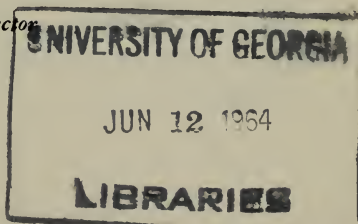


Annual Report

1963

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*





National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, Director

On August 22, 1962, the one billionth visit to the national parks was recorded since the first visit in 1904. At the current pace, the second billionth will be reached in 11 years.

The National Park System affords Americans opportunities to enjoy great scenic and inspirational areas of their country in a natural, unspoiled condition and the rare quality of the primitive wilderness that was America before it was touched by civilization. They may better comprehend the physical and spiritual links that bind America's past to its present and future and they may find release from the care and tension of the workaday world.

The supply of outdoor recreational facilities and opportunities is proving inadequate in both number and distribution to meet the increasing demand. The Nation's burgeoning and mobile population will be hard put to find extensive areas of open space. But it will be the Federal, State, and local parks that will bear the burden: Several thousand recreation seekers cannot be satisfied in a park designed to accommodate several hundred.

Secretary of the Interior Udall cautioned that "the least we can do . . . before our land patterns become inalterably fixed . . . is to preserve the few remaining extensive areas of natural open space . . . now, while there's still time."

The Service is providing more and better opportunities for Americans to visit, understand, and fully enjoy their great natural, historic, and scientific heritage. While holding to the traditional concept of preserving wilderness values as completely as possible, the National Park Service, during fiscal 1963, made great strides

in modernizing its services to the public. These improvements are evidenced in better access roads, more trails for hiking and horseback riding, more campgrounds, more and better visitor accommodations, and more modern and imaginative interpretive facilities.

The National Park Service in fiscal 1963—

. . . Welcomed a new high of 91,496,000 visitors to the National Park System and recorded 6,106,000 camp-use days—a startling 21-percent gain over fiscal 1962.

. . . Saw three areas established as units of the park system: Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.; Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg.; and Bents Old Fort National Historic Site, Colo. The Service also welcomed the authorization of six areas including national seashores at Point Reyes in California and Padre Island, Tex.; three national historic sites—Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill, both in



Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, near La Junta, Colo., one of the three new areas established during fiscal year 1963, preserves the remains of one of the West's most significant fur-trading establishments.

New York, Fort Saint Marks, Fla., and the Frederick Douglass Home, a unit of the National Capital Parks.

. . . Cooperated in important special studies of the North Cascades region in Washington State, the Coast Redwoods region in California, and a comprehensive park and recreation area study of Hawaii. In addition, the Service is also cooperating in a special Wild Rivers Study being conducted jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

. . . Saw the long-range requirements program, which began in 1956 with Mission 66, enter a new phase with the assignment of a task force to chart the future course of both the Service and the National Park System.

. . . Received from Congress \$13,622,000 to purchase privately owned lands urgently required for recreation, conservation, development, and construction purposes in 24 long-established areas and 7 newly authorized ones.

. . . Accomplished a construction effort in which more than 90 percent of all programed projects either had been completed or were being built.



The new Visitor Center, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colorado, one of the nine new visitor centers opened during the fiscal year, is an example of creative architecture making its appearance in the National Park Service.

. . . Highlighted the release of the Secretary's Special Wildlife Advisory Board Report on March 4, 1963, whose wildlife management recommendations were subsequently accepted and implemented in the program.

. . . Opened or installed 9 new visitor centers and installed more than 150 exhibits.

. . . Moved the Horace M. Albright Training Center to newly constructed facilities at Grand Canyon National Park.

. . . Raised to 404 the total number of sites eligible for status in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

. . . Increased attention to the equal opportunity program and to the employment of women in types of positions for which they are particularly suited, such as park guides and park interpreters.

. . . Issued an unprecedented number of factual reports and publications to the general public.

. . . Processed, through its Division of International Cooperation, more than 2,000 letters of inquiry from foreign countries.

. . . Recorded more than 7 million visits to units administered by the National Capital Parks.

PARK ATTENDANCE AT NEW HIGH

National Parks registered a total of 91,496,000 visits. This record figure was an increase of 11.2 percent over fiscal 1962—and more than doubled the volume of park visits of 11 years ago, and tripled the statistics of 15 years back.

National Park Service statisticians forecast that the existing developed parks will experience 100 million visits during the Service's Silver Anniversary year, 1966. As new recreation areas and seashores are developed, a 1966 figure substantially greater than 100 million may be confidently expected.

The camp-use days—6,106,000 during fiscal 1963—were 21 percent above those recorded during the previous period. That camping is no longer the nearly exclusive preserve of the family under a canvas tent on the ground emerged from a special survey made during 1962. It showed that of every 100 camping parties, slightly more than 50 use this equipment. Nineteen camped in house-trailers, seven in tents erected on trailers, six in camper-coaches, six in station wagons or specially equipped buses, three in tiny sleeping trailers, and eight utilized more unusual equipment—or none at all.



Becoming more popular is the use of house trailers as a means of camping. Nearly all Park System areas provide for the camping families using house trailers.

Park concessioners and private in-holders operating commercial accommodations recorded 2,944,000 overnight stays, or 8.7 percent above fiscal 1962—the largest relative increase in more than a decade.

New Parks and National Seashores Authorized or Established

Three new areas were established and six areas were authorized for addition to the National Park System during the year.

Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., became the Nation's 31st national park December 9, 1962, when Secretary Udall issued an



One of the two new national seashores authorized by Congress during fiscal year 1963, Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., will provide outdoor recreation for one of the most heavily populated and fastest growing regions in the Nation.

order redesignating the Petrified Forest National Monument as a national park. A 1958 act had provided that this be done as soon as the non-Federal holdings, totaling 8,174 acres, were acquired by the Federal Government.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg., commemorating the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific coast, was established October 18, 1962.

The site of a historic fur-trading enterprise located on the mountain route of the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado—Bents Old Fort—was established on March 15, 1963, as Bents Old Fort National Historic Site.

Two national seashores were authorized by Congress in recognizing the need to preserve additional portions of our rapidly vanishing seashore. They were Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.,

authorized September 13, 1962, and Padre Island National Seashore, Tex., authorized September 28, 1962.

Four historic sites were also authorized for inclusion in the National Park System. They are the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site and Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, both authorized July 25, 1962, to preserve in Federal ownership these historically significant properties in New York State, which were associated with the life of President Theodore Roosevelt; the Frederick Douglass Home, District of Columbia, authorized September 5, 1962, as a unit of the National Capital Parks, to preserve the home of this noted Negro leader; and Fort Saint Marks National Historic Site, Fla., authorized October 10, 1962, to protect the site where several successive forts were built, starting about 1679.

CONSERVATION, INTERPRETATION, AND USE GAIN

Park and visitor protection continued to receive the highest priorities in all areas of the National Park System. Conservation of the unique, natural, and primitive values, together with provision for public recreational enjoyment of the esthetic and historic values by more than 90 million visitors, were enhanced through intensive planning, organization, and development.

Wildlife Management

Release of the Secretary's Special Wildlife Advisory Board Report, the subsequent acceptance of its recommendations, and implementation of activities highlighted the wildlife management program in the national parks. A review of current and future national park wildlife programs was prepared so that a stepped-up program of cooperative understanding, study, and management of migratory animals might be resolved through increased contacts with other conservation agencies.

There has been a significant need to preserve park values through increased wildlife management. These included the establishment of wildlife control programs which, in fiscal 1963, involved relocation of 2,079 large mammals and the necessary reduction of 4,992 animals.

Cooperative fisheries studies continued and fish planting programs were carried out in 13 areas.

Training Increases

The Horace M. Albright Training Center (formerly the National Park Service Training Center) was relocated in new facilities at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. Nearly 300 members of the uniformed staff completed the concentrated 3-month orientation and indoctrination training program.

Forest, Soil, and Water Problems Attacked

During fiscal 1963, a record 609 fires burned 79,252 acres inside park areas and 115,088 acres in protection zones outside

The Horace M. Albright Training Center was relocated in new facilities at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.



park boundaries. Approximately 50 percent of these fires were man caused. The Service spent \$261,029 in fire-suppression activities. To counter additional fire damage, the Service enjoyed the continuous and effective cooperation of other land-management agencies. An interdepartmental fire behavior school was held in California.

Control continued against epidemic outbreaks of forest pests in developed and concentrated visitor-use areas. The program included protection of outstanding or rare plant species and plant communities.

Soil and moisture conservation programs, undertaken to restore depleted or previously misused land, vegetation, and water resources and to restore natural conditions, were conducted in 20 parks. A conservation survey on 225,000 acres of depleted wildlife range in Yellowstone National Park started. Cooperative activities with local soil and water conservation districts and other agencies increased.

New Visitor Centers Opened

Nine new visitor centers were opened: Antietam National Battlefield Site, Md.; Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark.; Chancellorsville Battlefield, Va.; Lehman Caves National Monument, Nev.; Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg.; Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.; Christiansted National Historic Site, Virgin Islands; Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, N.Y.; and Big Bend National Park, Tex.

Exhibit Installations Added

Park visitors find exhibits—both in the visitor centers and along the roads and trails—help them understand and enjoy the parks. Durable, self-operating, accurate, and attractive exhibits afford an economical and effective aid to interpretation. During the year the Service installed over 150 exhibits in the 9 new visitor centers. It added, updated, or rehabilitated nearly 100 exhibits in 15 established visitor centers. At year's end, exhibits were in production for six more. The Service experimented successfully with new methods of improving the design and durability of outdoor exhibits. In the process, over 50 new ones were installed in 8 parks.

Interpretation Activities Gain Specimens

The heart of good exhibits are the specimens they display. The Service's important collections of historic and scientific objects also



Park visitors find exhibits in the visitor centers and along the roads and trails help them to understand better and enjoy the parks. This unique outdoor exhibit at Badlands National Monument, S. Dak., is a glass-enclosed "fossils-in-place" display.

pay dividends in the preservation and administration of the parks in return for the expert care they require.

The Service continued to refine its collections by adding significant and necessary new material while disposing of specimens not useful to the parks. The outstanding accession was Benjamin Franklin's desk, purchased at auction for Independence National Historical Park with the aid of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

The Service received numerous gifts of specimens for the American Museum of Immigration, the Museum of Westward Expansion, and for other park museums across the country.

Training Programs Developed

Improvement of opportunities for visitors to understand and enjoy their national parks increased. Sixteen new naturalist positions were filled during the year. Two new training programs for

improving the quality and effectiveness of performance in interpretive programs were started. One was the opening of the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training and Research Center at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; the other was use of demonstrations and training sessions at campfire programs. Results will be evaluated as a possible continuing training method. A committee was established to develop and evaluate new ideas and devices for interpretation.

Concession Installations Improved

New concession contracts were approved for Yosemite, Blue Ridge Parkway, and National Capital Region, in addition to Independence and Castillo de San Marcos. A major feature of the new concession contract at Yosemite was a \$2 million construction commitment for new and improved visitor accommodations. Offers were invited for concessions at Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, and Cape Hatteras.

Important concessioner investments were made at Grand Canyon (South Rim), \$388,347; Lake Mead, \$134,264; Petrified Forest, \$116,038; Sequoia and Kings Canyon, \$388,403; Shenandoah, \$196,854; Grand Teton, \$334,581; Independence, \$207,269; Castillo de San Marcos, \$245,699; and Yosemite, \$622,412. Additional projects by concessioners were underway or were planned at Blue Ridge, Big Bend, Mammoth Cave, Olympic, and Glen Canyon.

Pilot Project Used

An integrated training program for first- and second-line supervisors was developed and presented. Also, as a pilot project, students were hired from a 2-year technical school to evaluate education in fields of horticulture, construction, and engineering in terms of our needs and efficient manpower utilization. The Service believes that such graduates offer great potential to improve personnel.

Sanitation Poses Problem

As the number of visits increases throughout the National Park System, the problems of littering and sanitation removal and disposal costs increase. During the year, the Park Service, along with the Forest Service, published a litterbug poster for use in all national parks and national forests. This seeks to develop a cooperative attitude toward keeping such areas clean. A study was



The National Geographic Society donated \$50,000 for Wetherill Mesa research at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. This is the Cliff Palace at Wetherill Mesa.

started on disposal methods and practices to be used in national parks.

Historical Interpretation Advances

The Sound and Light programs, started in fiscal 1962 at Independence National Historical Park and Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, were in full operation and awaited complete evaluation of public acceptance. Proposals to extend such service to other areas were held in abeyance pending evaluation.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Active

Studies were completed in 6 basic themes of American history while 93 sites and structures were classified as having exceptional value and were approved as eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. They brought the total to 404.

Archeological Research Conducted

Archeological research was carried out in 22 Service areas. Major projects were started at Grand Portage, Mound City, and Mount McKinley. Other projects began or were continued at Hopewell Village, Chalmette, and Mesa Verde. The National Geographic Society donated another \$50,000 for Wetherill Mesa research at Mesa Verde.

Salvage Archeology Widely Supported

Extensive salvage archeology in reservoir areas continued through financial cooperation with other Federal agencies and State and local institutions. The Smithsonian Institution, with funds from the Service, operated 16 field parties in the Missouri River Basin. Under cooperative agreements, 41 other reservoir areas were investigated by 27 different institutions. Valuable scientific information is constantly being gathered by projects in the National Park Service areas and salvage areas. This is proved by the receipt of 91 research reports on such projects.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SET RECORD

The construction program exceeded that of any previous year.

The Service has plans for 2,343 construction projects totaling more than \$152 million. These include recreational facilities in the Upper Colorado River Basin Reservoir areas. An additional \$2 million was programed for exhibits, interpretive devices, rehabilitation projects, and advanced planning. The Service managed 332 projects totaling \$7,936,000 under the Public Works Acceleration Act in 42 counties or election districts in 21 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. They were in 35 parks, monuments, or recreation areas administered by the National Park Service.

The close of fiscal 1963 marked the end of a most successful construction effort of the Office of Design and Construction. At that time, more than 90 percent of all programed projects either had been completed or were under construction. Those projects programed, but not underway at that time, were delayed because of unforeseen exigencies such as land acquisition, archeological research, and master plan preparation and approval.

Planning was completed for projects programed for construction during fiscal 1964. Emphasis was on providing more visitor facilities in established and newly acquired areas. Some of the more sig-

nificant projects will provide new or additional facilities to visitor developments in Blue Ridge Parkway, Dinosaur, Wind Cave, Grand Teton, Yellowstone, Big Bend, Saguaro, Zion, Death Valley, Lava Beds, and Sequoia-Kings Canyon; initial development of recently established areas as Fort Davis, Whiskeytown, and Cape Cod National Seashore; and complete programmed development in a single year of such areas as Fort Raleigh, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Glacier Bay, Sitka, and Hamilton Grange. Continuation of long-range construction projects, such as archeological surveys, excavation, and ruins stabilization in Mesa Verde and dune and beach stabilization at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, are also contemplated.

Architectural Appeal Stressed

Completion of the Petrified Forest Community by the internationally known architects, Neutra and Alexander, is an example of outstanding environmental architecture. Faithful adherence to authenticity characterizes the continuing and most satisfactory restoration of buildings in Independence Square. The substantial contributions of individuals, universities, and municipalities in money, facilities, and drawings has increased the accomplishments of the Historic American Building Survey and the resulting archival material.

The prototype Wisconsin Catalog of historic buildings, designed for visual understanding and of broad interest to both the scholar and the lay public, approached its final stage. Interest by States and universities could result in a complete 50-State series.

Division of Construction Created

The Division of Construction, responsible for construction policies and contract administration, was created late in the year and is expected to play an important role in the National Park Service.

Engineering

The Division of Engineering supervised more than 1,600 projects, totaling \$41,730,300, in 168 areas in 40 States, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Of particular significance was participation with the Federal Aviation Agency in constructing public airports in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park (South Rim). Both airports will become operable during 1964 and will permit scheduled airline service to the parks. They also will aid in administration and protection of the areas. A survey

was being conducted to determine Service requirements for similar facilities in or near other areas it administers.

Development of recreation facilities at reservoirs in the Upper Colorado River Basin continued. Visitor facilities, such as campgrounds, picnic grounds, marinas, and boat-launching ramps and utilities systems, are included in the present construction program of 45 projects totaling more than \$1,980,181 at Crawford, Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, Paonia, Steinaker, and Navajo Reservoir Recreation Areas.

Provision of visitor facilities, including construction of campgrounds and picnic areas, was stressed. Underway were 376 projects, totaling more than \$12 million in 69 areas in 31 States. They will provide more than 9,000 new campground sites, approximately 2,400 picnic area sites, and the rehabilitation of 945 campground sites. Included in this total were 96 roads and trails projects, 108 utilities projects, and 27 miscellaneous projects to serve these visitor facilities. In addition to roads and trails projects to provide access to campgrounds and picnic areas, 440 roads and

Visitor facilities, including boat-launching ramps and marinas, are part of the construction program of 45 projects. Water skiing is a popular water sport on Lake Powell now filling above Glen Canyon Dam in the desert country of Utah and northern Arizona.



trails projects, totaling more than \$13,104,243, were scheduled for construction in 108 national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas in 35 States. Storm damage repairs to dunes and beaches in Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and repairs to flood-damaged trails in Sequoia-Kings Canyon were also made.

The Service scheduled 509 projects totaling more than \$8,225,056 for miscellaneous construction items in 168 parks, monuments, and recreation areas in 40 States.

More than 300 utilities construction projects totaling \$8,527,873 in 114 national park areas, were underway or being readied.

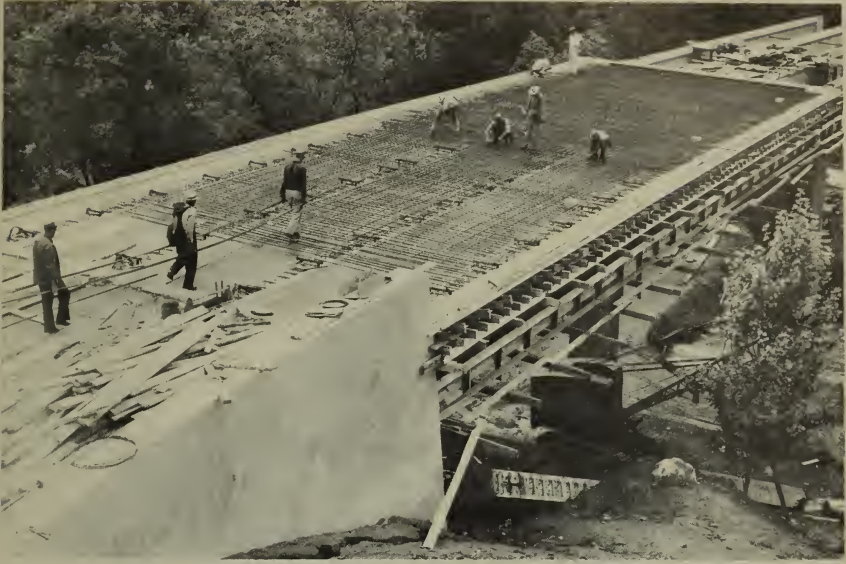
Conversion of National Park Service radio systems to narrow band frequencies was completed or was underway at 15 parks, parkways, monuments, and the National Capital Region. Installation of new radio systems was completed or started at nine parks and monuments. Commercial electric powerlines were extended to supply power to the following: Colorado, Jewel Cave, Theodore Roosevelt, Capulin Mountain, Great Sand Dunes, Hovenweep, Death Valley, Mount Rainier, and Olympic. Construction of a commercial powerline into Death Valley National Monument culminated many years of negotiations.

Landscape Architecture Reaches Many Areas

A \$16 million contract authorization for landscaping was distributed as follows: Baltimore-Washington Parkway, \$166,100; Blue Ridge Parkway, \$6,604,300; Colonial Parkway, \$343,200; Foothills Parkway, \$86,700; George Washington Memorial Parkway, \$1,480,500; Natchez Trace Parkway, \$4,185,400; Rock Creek and Potomac Parkways, \$2,933,800; and advance planning, \$200,000.

Fifteen major projects totaling \$10,900,000 were completed. They included 45 miles of paving, 29 miles of grading, 12 grade separations and bridges, and 1 tunnel. On the Blue Ridge Parkway, a 20-mile section was opened from Beech Gap to Balsam Gap, where the parkway road reaches its highest elevation, 6,050 feet at Richland Balsam. Its opening provides continuous travel west of Asheville from Pisgah Inn through Wagon Road Gap 60 miles to the southern terminus at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Thirty-nine contracts totaling approximately \$25 million were in progress under the Bureau of Public Roads. They included 52 miles of paving, 63 miles of grading and base course work, 45 bridges and grade separations, 8 tunnels, and other road-improvement work. About \$4,874,000 worth of construction was concen-



Fifteen major parkway contracts were completed during fiscal year 1963, including paving of roads, grading, and construction of bridges and road separations. This bridge construction on the Blue Ridge Parkway was among those just completed.

trated on the final link of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia around the city of Roanoke, and \$6,310,000 on the sections west of Asheville between Pisgah Inn and U.S. Highway 25. Both sections are expected to be ready for the 1965 travel season. Work started on 4½ miles of the 11-mile section around Asheville. The Asheville gap and the 5½ miles around Grandfather Mountain, for which right-of-way has not been acquired, are the only stretches of the 469-mile parkway not yet started. Reports prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service were completed for the Great River Road in Iowa and for Parts I and II in Minnesota, containing recommendations for land acquisition, scenic easement, and control of access. Studies for similar reports were underway in Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Parkways Improved

The Branch of Parkways, in collaboration with the Bureau of Public Roads, continued studies on several proposed national parkways:

Blue Ridge Extension into North Carolina and Georgia (190 miles).—A favorable report was prepared and submitted to Congress by the Departments of Interior and Commerce.

Allegheny Parkway (550 miles), Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky.—Field studies started. The report is scheduled for completion in fiscal 1964.

New River Parkway (99 miles), West Virginia.—Field studies nearly completed and the report to the Area Redevelopment Administration is in preparation.

George Washington Country Parkway (184 miles), Mount Vernon to Yorktown, Va.—Field studies continued.

About \$6,850,000 of roadwork was contracted for.

Most of the 75 miles of roadwork completed was reconstruction of existing routes. Principal jobs completed were at Glacier, Grand Canyon, Crater Lake, and Mount McKinley. One outstanding section of new road was built as the through scenic highway at Capitol Reef.

Master Plan Coordination Developed

A new concept, the "Package Master Plan," was adopted. It combines into one document all narrative and graphic material necessary to assure continuity in managing and developing a park. This system involves the simultaneous study by a team of men oriented and experienced in master plan concepts. They prepare this document in the park in conjunction with the park staff.

This method will help bring master plans up to date and keep them current. Following adoption of the system in fiscal 1963, five complete master plans were submitted and approved, while numerous others were under preparation. Among those completed are three for new parks so public use facilities can be provided soon after the areas have been established. These include Cape Cod, Bents Old Fort, and Fort Davis. In preparation are those for Hamilton Grange, Lincoln Boyhood, Padre Island, Point Reyes, Sagamore Hill, and Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace.

PLANNING PROGRAM ACTIVE

The planning program seeks the selection for preservation—while still available—of those outstanding scenic, scientific, historic, and recreation areas which are of national significance so that park needs may be fulfilled. This program is urgent because the cost of the most desirable areas is rapidly increasing and the opportunities to preserve the best remaining areas are diminishing as such areas are taken for industrial, commercial, residential, and other forms of development.



Reports were completed on comprehensive planning studies of 16 major areas suggested for addition in the National Park System, including Big Horn Canyon, Montana-Wyoming.

Significant planning progress was made during the year. The extensive planning work required to prepare suggestions for legislative consideration continued on 37 proposed projects. Reports were completed on the comprehensive planning studies of 16 major areas suggested for addition to the National Park System. Among these were Bighorn Canyon, Mont.-Wyo.; Buffalo River, Ark.; Congaree Swamp, S.C.; Guadalupe Mountains, Tex.; John Muir Home, Calif.; and Longfellow House, Mass. Field investigations of about 30 additional areas were made, in various degrees of detail, to determine whether they were of national significance.

The Department announced its support for establishing the following: Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Pa.; Canyonlands National Park, Utah; Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.; Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz.; Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans.; Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N. Dak.-Mont.; Great Falls Park (part of George Washington Memorial Parkway), Va.; Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz.; Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wis.; Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pa.; Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oreg.; Ozark National Rivers, Mo.; Poverty Point Na-

tional Monument, La.; Prairie National Park, Kans.; Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich.; and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif.

In addition, Congress studied establishment of the Boston National Historic Sites, Mass.; Channel Islands National Seashore, Calif.; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, Md.; Great Basin National Park, Nev.; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind.; Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.; Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H.; Tocks Island National Recreation Area, N.J.-Pa.; and Valle Grande-Bandelier National Park, N. Mex.

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC USE

Congress appropriated \$13,622,000 in fiscal 1963 for purchase of privately owned lands urgently required for recreation, conservation, development, and construction purposes in 24 long-established areas and in 7 newly authorized national park areas to provide public areas for America.

Significant donations of lands and money helped in acquiring land in 15 areas. One donation was for \$500,000. This will be used to purchase lands in the Virgin Islands National Park. Exchanges of private lands for Federal lands benefited five areas, and transfers of Federal lands from other Government agencies helped add land to six areas.

Added to the National Park System by various means were 53,919.41 acres of land and water. Through boundary revisions, 4,196.92 acres were excluded, resulting in a net gain of 49,722.49 acres. Most of the excluded acreage reverted to the public domain.

Accessions were as follows: Purchased with appropriated funds, 4,533.98 acres; donated, 24,815.17 acres; transferred, 19,710.00 acres; and exchanged, 4,860.26 acres.

Remaining were 673,400 acres of non-Federal lands and waters within national park areas. Such non-Federal holdings continued as an administrative handicap and prevented complete conservation and full utilization of adjoining Federal lands for public park purposes.

A land-acquisition program started at the new Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., and land acquisition programs progressed at other recently authorized areas: Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark.; Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind.; Mockley Point in Maryland, across the Potomac from Mount Vernon; Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass.; and Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.

Land-purchase programs were underway at five Civil War sites to consolidate Federal holdings in time for centennial celebrations and for permanent preservation of historic scenes.

At year's end 170 contracts were pending for the purchase of lands in 19 areas of the National Park System. When completed, they will bring an additional 5,112.48 acres into Federal ownership. Also pending for title clearance were the gifts of 4,576 acres of land in three areas.

Boundary Adjustments Made

During the year, Congress authorized additions of lands at Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex.; additions of lands and submerged lands at Virgin Islands National Park in the Virgin Islands; additions of lands and name changes at Big Hole National Battlefield, Mont., and Petersburg National Battlefield, Va., and both additions and deletions of land at Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.

Congress also directed that the Edison Laboratory National Monument and the Edison Home National Historic Site be combined into the Edison National Historic Site, N.J. Congress also changed Harpers Ferry National Monument, W. Va., to Harpers Ferry National Historic Site.

By Presidential proclamations, 5,361 acres were added to Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho; 2,882 acres were added to and 3,925 acres deleted from Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex.; and 5,236 acres of public land were added to and 320 acres were deleted from the Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah.

Economic Research

Economic research during the year focused on measuring the impact of proposed parks on the basic economic structure of surrounding areas. An economic study of the proposed Buffalo National River was made by the University of Arkansas. A similar study was made by Michigan State University of the proposed Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Other completed studies were for the proposed Between-the-Lakes National Recreation Area, by the Tennessee State Planning Board, and for Northeastern Vermont, by the University of Vermont. An economic study of a proposed national park on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, is being conducted under contract.

Special Studies Underway

The National Park Service is cooperating in a significant study of the North Cascades region of the State of Washington, being



Glacier Peak in the Wilderness Area of the North Cascades region, in Washington State, is a classic example of the serenity of wilderness.

conducted jointly by the Interior and Agriculture Departments. A second important study was being conducted by the Service of the Coast Redwoods region of California, made possible by a grant from the National Geographic Society. Another special study on recreation was being conducted in Hawaii under contract. In addition, the Service cooperated in a special Wild Rivers Study by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Long-Range Requirements Studied

The long-range requirements program entered a new phase during the year with the assignment of a six-man task force to make plans for the future course of both the National Park System and the National Park Service. The completed long-range plan, expected to be released in fiscal 1964, will form the basis for shorter range programs to meet constantly changing conditions imposed by natural growth and need.

The plan will develop long-range objectives and guidelines for the management, use, and development of a well-rounded and evenly distributed National Park System.

Such a long-range plan sees as a foremost challenge the impact of rapidly increasing public use on units of the National Park System. While it took 58 years to reach the one billionth visit, the Service estimates that the second billionth will be reached in 11 years.

HEAVY PUBLIC DEMAND FOR REPORTS

Public interest in the National Park System was reflected in an unprecedented demand for reports and publications regarding all areas administered by the National Park Service.

Publications and Services Grow

The National Park Service has a large and varied publication program. Three areas of work are involved: informational folders, student booklets, and books. In fiscal 1963, the National Park Service printed 17,508,000 folders for 175 areas and 70,000 copies of 4 general informational folders. Four student booklets were added to a library of over 40 such works. Four reference or research documents were under preparation.

The public inquiries function of the National Park Service is closely aligned with the Service's publishing program. Each year the number of inquiries for general information increases. In fiscal 1963, almost 65,000 inquiries were received by letter, telephone, or personal visit. More than 90 percent of these requests were answered in some way with printed material.

Audiovisual Services Improved

More emphasis was placed on the quality of audiovisual program materials. Two recording technicians were added to the staff of the Branch of Audiovisual Services to improve the fidelity of Service-recorded material. New audiovisual program materials created during the year included production of 11 sound-slide film programs for visitor centers and a 16-mm. motion picture film for Fort McHenry's new Visitor Center, completion of 8 new cabinet installations using captioned slides, and production of 39 recorded messages for new audio stations. As a result of the audiovisual installations during the past several years, the work of providing replacement tapes increased tremendously.

Efforts to increase interpretive service to visitors from other countries continued. Audio messages in six languages were prepared through the cooperation of the Voice of America for use at Congress Hall (Independence National Historical Park) in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Branch of Still and Motion Pictures was reorganized. A new system was set up for filing and distributing still pictures, motion pictures, slides and transparencies. This makes such materials more accessible to its users and saves money.

Plans were made to obtain more photographs from field units and regional offices to insure a steady flow of quality material to meet the steadily increasing number of requests.

At year's end, a contract was awarded for production of a National Park Service film for public distribution.

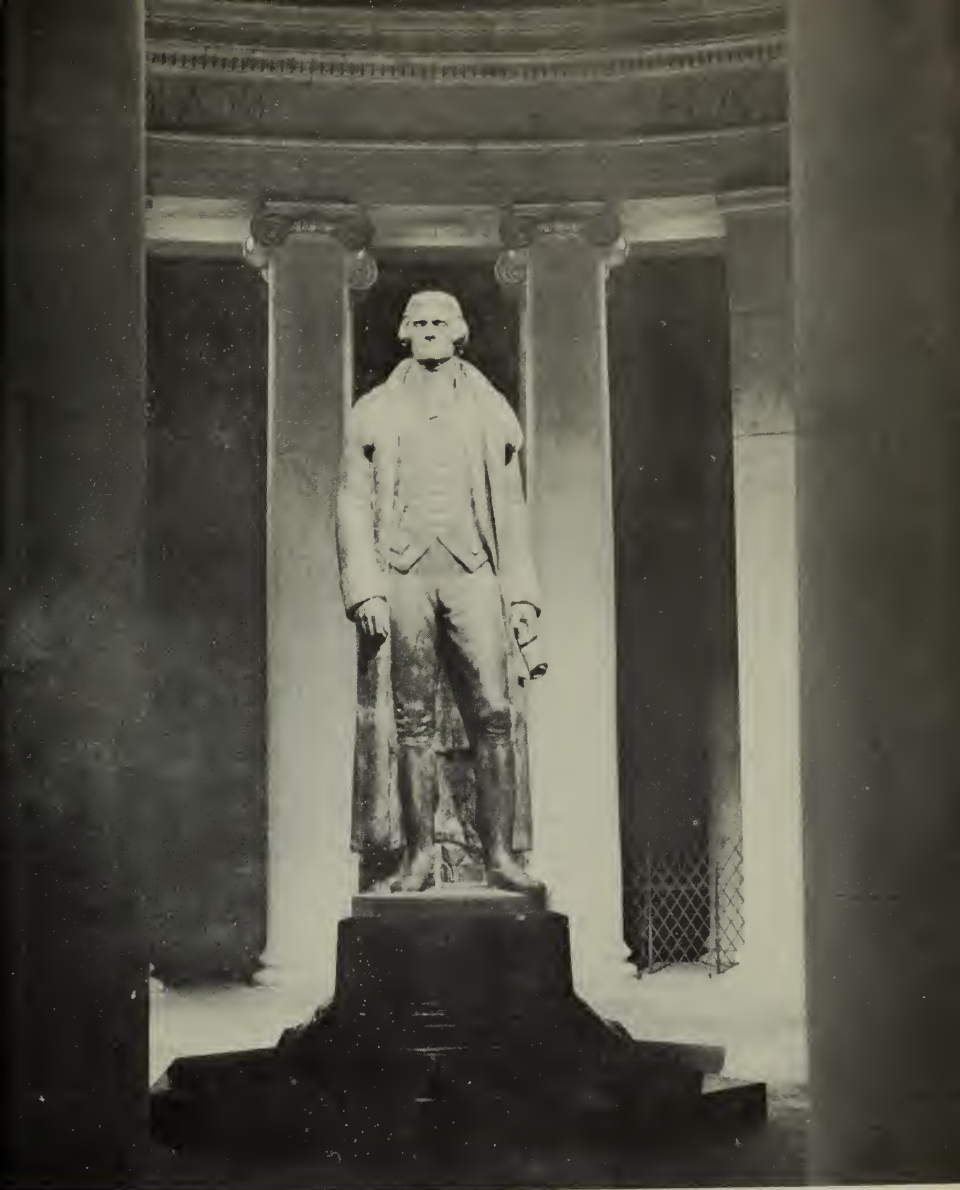
International Cooperation Increased

The Division of International Cooperation held conferences on park projects with representatives from England, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Katanga, Ghana, East and South Africa, India, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Australia.

An outstanding event was the First World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle June 30 to July 7, 1962. Field trips in connection with the conference were made to Mount Rainier, Olympic, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Glacier National Parks. Nearly 300 delegates from 63 countries participated in the conference.

During the past year more than 2,000 letters of inquiry from abroad were received and were answered by the Division of International Cooperation. The Service estimated that 2,500,000 foreign visitors from 92 countries were received by personal contact by staff members of the National Park Service outside the National Capital Parks area.

Technical assistance projects were undertaken in Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, England, and South Africa. Specialized, inservice, and on-the-job training was extended to 31 persons from Kenya, Uganda, the Congo, South Africa, Nyasaland, Venezuela, Argentina, Philippines, Thailand, Israel, Pakistan, Lebanon, and Costa Rica. Special programs were arranged for groups of teachers and educators from 15 different countries. Special schedules in National Park Service areas were arranged for photographic, radio, and communications teams from Indonesia, Kenya, Japan, Austria, and France.



Jefferson Memorial, and other National Capital Region areas, attracted nearly 7,000,000 visitors during fiscal year 1963. A new feature was the floodlighting of several of the memorials at night.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION CREATED

Region Six became the "National Capital Region" when the regional offices of the National Park Service were given geographical designations instead of numbers. Construction of a new "home" for the National Capital Region offices in East Potomac Park was

virtually completed during the fiscal year, providing a central site to unify activities of the region. Construction of the Park Police Headquarters wing to the Operations Building started and was expected to be completed before the end of fiscal 1964.

Memorials

Visits reached a record high of nearly 7,100,000, an increase of 12.7 percent over 1962. Visiting hours at the Jefferson Memorial were extended and floodlighting of the memorial at night created much favorable comment.

Recreational Opportunities Increased

Due to increased public use of recreational facilities in the park system, the maintenance force conditioned and placed into use a record number of athletic fields. Several additional recreational programs, such as track meets, were scheduled. Considerable work was undertaken to condition the grounds of the new District of Columbia Stadium and develop practice football fields.

Fifty picnic sites at Fort Washington and 60 sites at Fort Hunt were completed and opened. Development of 200 additional picnic areas at Turkey Run Recreational Area, 50 at Greenbelt Park, and 220 at Carderock Recreational Center started. Sixty new picnic sites neared completion at Prince William Forest Park; others were improved.

Additional park facilities were provided and the channel dredged for a boat-launching ramp at Daingerfield Island Marina. A boat-launching site was opened at Gravelly Point on the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

The Potomac Park Motor Court was closed December 31, 1962, because of sewer construction and other factors, thus making the need for increased camping facilities in the National Capital Region more evident than ever. At Prince William Forest Park, construction of 120 new fully equipped family tent campsites was virtually completed. Plans were laid for constructing a trailer village in the park. This facility should be ready for use by the beginning of the 1964 camping season. Work started on 50 new tent campsites at Greenbelt Park. Early completion was planned. Additional sites will be developed if requirements increase.

Park Police Enlarged

The authorization of 31 new positions on the U.S. Park Police Force and retirement of several experienced men necessitated an accelerated recruitment and training program. Specialized train-

ing received by supervisors and trainees contributed greatly to a higher level of performance and effectiveness of the protective forces.

Proposed Memorials

Designs and locations of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial and the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial, authorized by Congress for location in the park system, were approved. The Boy Scout Memorial on the grounds south of the White House neared completion. A contract was let for constructing the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial on Roosevelt Island.

ADMINISTRATION

The following is a comparison of the 1963 appropriations with those for 1962:

Appropriation item	1962 fiscal year	1963 fiscal year	Increase
Service appropriations:			
Management and protection.....	\$22, 548, 851	\$25, 383, 304	\$2, 834, 453
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	18, 094, 000	20, 578, 550	2, 484, 550
General administrative expenses.....	1, 581, 000	2, 055, 200	474, 200
Construction.....	37, 976, 000	45, 775, 500	7, 799, 500
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30, 000, 000	27, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000
Total cash appropriations.....	110, 199, 851	120, 792, 554	10, 592, 703
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeded cash appropriation).....	4, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Total new obligational authority Service appropriations.....	114, 199, 851	127, 792, 554	13, 592, 703
Appropriation transfers from other agencies.....	8, 346, 416	16, 220, 644	7, 874, 228
Grand total, new obligational authority.....	122, 546, 267	144, 013, 198	21, 466, 931

Of the total increase for fiscal 1963, \$996,000 was for increased salary costs as authorized by the Congress; \$1,615,000 was for a share of the cost of constructing airports in the vicinity of Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks; \$5 million for starting land acquisition for Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.; and \$7,976,000 for various projects under the Accelerated Public Works program. The remainder, \$5,879,931, was for strengthening the various Service programs, including Mission 66 developments.

Financial Management Improved

A study was made during the year of the accounting and payroll operations at Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks, Wash., to determine whether such functions should be transferred to the

Western Regional Office in San Francisco, Calif. On the basis of the study findings, the Service is planning to abolish these two field finance offices during fiscal 1964. This will reduce the number of field finance offices to 20 with an annual savings of approximately \$18,000. At the start of the financial management improvement program in 1954, there were 46 field finance offices.

A new financial management system to serve the three field Design and Construction Offices was developed during the year and installed on a pilot basis in the Western Office in San Francisco, Calif. The major feature of the system is a new chart of cost accounts designed to meet specific needs. Other features include elimination of certain duplications of effort that had evolved over a period of time, the streamlining of fiscal document review, and more meaningful financial reporting to management. The system will be installed in the Eastern Office of Design and Construction in Philadelphia, and the National Capital Office of Design and Construction, Washington, D.C., during fiscal 1964.

During the year a task force study was made of the Service's cost accounting classifications, other than those for the Design and Construction Field Office operations, in the light of management needs for cost data. As a result, the chart of cost accounts was modified, effective at the beginning of fiscal 1964, eliminating and combining many of the classifications with a net reduction of about 47 percent in the number of cost accounts comprising the chart. This modification will bring about better use of manpower and will provide more meaningful cost data to management.

Management Appraisal Program Approved

A management appraisal program was approved and should help assure top management of the effective and proper use of delegated authority, manpower and funds, and the efficiency and coordination of all activities. A major periodic management review is to be conducted in each regional office at least once every 2 years and of every park in the region at least once every 3 years. Thus, over a 3-year period each park will have been appraised. The management appraisal program is a vital tool in the management of the Service and should produce significant economies in manpower and fund utilization.

Personnel and Employment Programs Advanced

Fiscal 1963 was of considerable significance in the training field. The Branch of Employee Development and Training, in the Division of Personnel, conducted 1-week supervisory training courses for a total of 150 first-line supervisors in 4 of our 6 regions. These

courses were unique in that this was a new training area for the Washington Office (previous management training has been conducted at upper management levels) ; and one-half the participants in each course were "blue-collar" supervisors. The coaching phase of the Service's Management Development Program started. A booklet, "A Plan for the Man," was distributed to all managerial employees. The goal to be attained with the use of guidance presented in the booklet is the preparation of an individualized development plan, mutually agreed upon by the supervisor and his subordinate, for each service employee in a leadership position.

Increased attention was devoted to the equal employment opportunity program and to the employment of women in types of positions for which they are particularly suited, such as park guide and park interpretive positions.

Safety Improvements Noted

Substantial improvements in most of the 20 categories of the accident record continued. The significance of this contribution to good management and efficiency is that this accomplishment was made during a period of recordbreaking visitor use and a tremendous increase in variety of activities in the Service programs.

J84
I 29.1
1958 .w3

DATE DUE

Ugl Mann	FEB 16 1989	ZUXUXZUXUXZUX
Ugl Mann	MAR 16 1989	ZUXUXZUXUXZUX
	3/14/89	
This Book Cannot Be Renewed Online		
Ugl Mann	MAR 01 2008	ZUXUXZUXUXZUX
FOR DUE DATE INFORMATION, CHECK "MY ACCOUNT" IN GIL (https://gil.uga.edu)		
	Returned	
	SEP 21 2007	

DEMCO 38-297

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LIBRARIES



3 2108 04140 0329



